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ON THE FRONTIER WAYSIDE

Sketched by *Sjt. Anand.*

The Gandharva Mahavidhyalaya Orchestra at Lahore, founded by the late Pundit Vishnu Digamber. Pundit Janardhan, Principal, is seen seated in the centre.

Kumari Jaswant Kaur, aged 14, from Amritsar, who won prizes in the recent All-India Music Conference at Delhi and Lahore.

Mammoth crowds packed the five-mile route during the funeral procession of the late King Fuad in Cairo.

Fiara Singh (aged 17) of the Sanatan Dharma High School, Lahore, stood first in the Matriculation Examination of the Province, getting 701 marks out of 850.

Tokyo: Mr. and Mrs. Hochiro Arita, former Japanese Ambassador to China, photographed at their private residence.

General Chiang Kai-shek, Dictator of the Chinese Republic, at his desk addressing the nation on Government policy.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1936

MARVELS OF YELLOW METAL

Gold Stream Bursts In Australia

(By L. HICKEY)

Australia owes much to that fascinating metal—gold. It was gold that attracted greatly-increased population first to Victoria in the "fifties" and "sixties" of the last century and later to Western Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales. It was gold that helped to soften the effects of the bursting of the disastrous land boom in the early "nineties." And now it is gold that is providing work for many who were thrown out of employment by the world-wide economic depression, and is helping Australia to pay her way overseas.

It is indeed an ill wind that blows nobody good. While the depression has brought great hardship to producers of wool, wheat, etc., by lowering the prices of these commodities, it has raised the price of gold to such a profitable level that all Australian goldfields are once again scenes of great activity. But why should gold rise when it was generally accepted that its price was fixed? A full answer is beyond the scope of this article. Suffice it to say that gold is the world's money, and that the supply of the metal became inadequate to the demand because most of the available supply gradually got into the hands of a few nations, chiefly the United States and France. As would happen to anything in similar circumstances, the price simply had to rise.

Gold Price Goes Up

Before 1931 the sovereign and the pound note were both equal to 20s. To-day any bank in Australia will give about 42s. for a sovereign. Gold producers now receive about £9 an ounce for their metal, compared with £4 5s. an ounce five years ago. Not only that. They do not have to fight for markets and compete with others to keep their customers. There is an assured overseas market for the product—a market which it is almost impossible to imagine becoming over-supplied. It is in this respect that gold performs such great service for Australia. This country has to meet large commitments in London and New York every year for interest on money borrowed there and spent on our railways and other essential services. The increased gold yield, when sold abroad helps to make up for the reduced returns from wool and wheat by swelling the fund from which the payments are made.

It is no wonder, then, that Australian goldfields most of them deserted but a few years ago, are now hives of industry. Old companies have extended their operations. Old mines have been reopened, and thousands of men—and some women, too—are out prospecting for new reefs and alluvial deposits or fossicking round old fields and dumps of previously worthless ore. Directly gold-mining has given work to tens of thousands. Indirectly, it has provided employment for probably an equal number. Workshops are busy turning out new machinery; more timber is needed to strengthen the workings underground; tools, pipes, and explosives are being used in increasing quantities in thousands of places which were but bare paddocks a few years back. Remembering the fuel, oil, and other innumerable requisites for mining, one could probably extend the list to include almost every section of Australian industry among those which have benefited from the revival of gold-mining. Lest it be thought that this revival is but a passing phase, it must be said that those best qualified to speak on the subject are confident that gold-mining in Australia will prosper for many years to come.

THE LURE OF GOLD.

With gold at its present "boom" price, all the old "fossickers," who have spent a lifetime in seeking it in Australia, are again busy. The picture is typical of what is going on.

Record Production

To illustrate the decline and rise of gold-mining in Australia one cannot do better than quote statistics relating to the annual production of the metal. In 1903, production reached the record figure of 3,830,000 ounces. From then onward, there was a gradual decline, until in 1929 the yield fell to the insignificant total of 427,000 ounces. The more easily-worked deposits naturally became exhausted, and the methods then in use rendered further extensions of operations unprofitable. Moreover, during and after the war, increases in the cost of materials and labour carried the cost of production above the price of gold, and losses took the place of profits. There was no attraction for capital to keep the industry alive, and it was dying a lingering death when a dramatic turn for the better occurred in 1930.

It was in that year that the price of gold began to rise in Australia and the cost of production began to fall. The response of producers and prospectors was immediate, and their increased activities were reflected in a greater yield. Each year since then, production has grown. In 1934 the yield was 885,000 ounces. It will not be long before the 1,000,000 mark is passed, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that within a decade Australia will be challenging Canada as the second largest gold-producer of the Empire, with an annual yield of about 3,000,000 ounces. This statement may appear at the moment to be fantastic; but Australia's gold-bearing areas are so extensive, and such great improvements have been effected in mining practices that it requires only capital and patience to raise production to a very high level. But this objective will not be achieved by small, rich discoveries. These may have something of theromatic flavour of the old gold-field days and may bring fortunes to a few. But Gold mining on modern lines is big business without much romance. What Australia needs is large lowgrade mines which can be worked as established enterprises over a number of years, on a similar scale to that of the operations undertaken in South Africa.

Capital Attraction

Western Australia takes pride of place among the gold-producing States of Australia at present and is likely to retain this position. Because of its wide and deep ore deposits, the West has always been popular with British mining investors, and they have provided large amounts of capital to develop mining areas in the State. It was because of persistent agitation by Western Australian and British interests that the Federal Government agreed in 1930 to pay a bonus on all new gold produced in Australia for 10 years. The bonus is not now operative, however, because the price of gold is higher than £5 10s. an ounce, this being the figure at which the bonus ceases. Still, the presence of the bonus provision helped to attract British capital to Western Australia. For these reasons the West had a "flying "Start" on the other states in the gold mining revival. British capital—with a sprinkling of American and French money—has been

(Continued on page 42)

For Latest Telegrams, Commercial and Sporting News —See pages 17 to 32.

BELGIUM OF THE FAR EAST

Land Of Mongols, The Ancestors Of Jenghiz Khan

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

Mongolia, the country of Lamas, Monks and monasteries, the land of born horsemen and cattle breeders, after being utterly forgotten for seven centuries, is once more being pulled up by the makers of world history to take its part on the stage of the international situation.

Jenghiz Khan, the founder of the far-flung Mongolian Empire in the 13th Century, not only conquered with his marvellous cavalry men the territories lying close by Mongolia and the Gobi Desert,—Central Asia and China—but also subjugated the Russian princes, conquered Poland and Hungary and other European countries. The sturdy Mongolian Cavalry men, dashing on their chargers to far-off countries, massacred all that hindered their advance and returned home with booty and trophies in abundance. Here luxurious feasts were prepared and all gave themselves over to merry-making until the spoils and trophies gave out, and they again started to loot and plunder some wretched people in order to provide the means for new feasts festivals and merrymaking.

A MONGOLIAN FAMILY AT LUNCH.

Dramatic Rise And Fall

Jenghiz Khan's capital was situated some 350 kilometres from the site of the present Ulan-Bator, the former Urga, but after the conquest of China by the Mongolian Emperor the capital was shifted to Peking.

The fall of the Mongolian Empire was as swift as its rise After the death of the Emperor, his Empire was divided among his sons, and soon after the universal feeling of revenge for the terrors and massacres suffered by the people under the late Emperor Jenghiz Khan burst out among them. The peoples of China overthrew the yoke of the Mongolian rulers; the same occurred in Russia, while the Central Asian part of the Empire split up into a number of Khanates. A separate kingdom was founded in India by the Mongolian emperors In 169: Mongolia surrendered its arms to China and became a subject state, a province, of China.

With the subjugation to China, the Mongolian people fell into a very oppressed state. Their civilization and culture fell into decay together with their political independence. The Mongolians were mercilessly oppressed; and this was for two reasons mainly: First, as a matter of the revenge and grudge that all the neighbours of Mongolia bore as a sequel to Jenghiz Khan's brutalities, and second, for fear that there might be a rejuvenation and reunion among the Mongolian people, who might again set forth to realize Jenghiz Khan's ambition to conquer the universe. It was thus that the Mongolians suffered for centuries for the deeds committed by their bloody Emperor.

Rule Of Lamas

Buddhism was another distructive power which, pouring out of India through Tibet, conquered and subjugated the Mongolian people. The land of the Mongols happened to provide particularly suitable soil for the flourishing of the Buddhist religion. It was probably that in accepting this faith, Mongolians wished to show to the other nations of the world their anti-military spirit, or something similar to that. Be that as it may, one thing that surprises one is that until not long ago, there were no less than 100,000 Lamas, or Monks clustered in several hundred monasteries that were spread all over Mongolian territory.

Until the World War, Mongolia was predominantly under the rule of the Lamas, as its entire trade was in the hands of Russians and Chinese. There was a kind of government run by the Lamas, dictated by the Russians, with the Japanese maintaining a watchful and covetous eye over it, and undtr the sovereignty of China.

The cultural state of the Mongolians was hopelessly backward. In no case, d'd they recognize modern ways of leading life. To them the Lamas were everything: priest, guide, business man, doctor, lawyer, ruler and the holiest of the holiest kings in the world. The world of the Lama was law; his command was a heavenly order.

Devil Dancers

In order to understand how the Mongolians were ruled by the Lamas, from whose grip they have finally freed themselves in the recent past, and who had pushed them into the abyss of illiterary backwardness and the most horrible living conditions, it is necessary to know a little about the relationship that existed between the Mongolian Lamas and their subjects: If a Mongolian got sick and according to European travellers in Mongolia great numbers of Mongolians were sick and suffered from one disease or another (and to a certain extent this is true even to-day) a Lama Shaman (doctor) was invited to the dying sick man. The Shaman would come with his two or three assistants, musicians. On entering the hut, Yurt (tent) it was necessary to feed the "doctor" and his party with a stately feast, after which the Shaman dressed himself in "devil's dress" and to the sound of the dreadfully monotonous beat of the drums dance himself into a state of frenzy. The awful Devil Dance lasted sometimes for an hour and sometimes a whole night, depending on how well the Shaman was fed and what presents he expected from his patients. The Devil Dance, by means of which the Shaman tries to scare away the evil spirit possessing the sick man, ended only when the Shaman, almost fainting, took a high jump toward the roof of the tent, which he must pierce through and find himself under the open sky.

As a result of this "radical" cure and type of treatment, in many cases the patient died. In that event it meant that the evil spirits would not agree to leave the sinful man. In the other cases, where the patients survived, the Shaman had to be presented with a goat, a sheep or fur skin and silver Since in either case, whether the patient lives or dies, the Shaman is en-

(Continued on page 39)

A Mongolian deputation which waited upon President Kalinin in Moscow.

ADVENTURES OF A JOURNALIST

Jailed By The Secret Police

(By F. L. TOWERS).

Many curious and sometimes unpleasant, adventures befall journalists whilst carrying out their duties.

A short time ago, I was the central figure in an accident that might easily have had serious consequences. It happened in Spain, which one somehow imagines is a country of perpetual sunshine and beautiful senoritas.

I was very pleased when I was informed that I was to be transferred to a Spanish city, as correspondent for my agency. It seemed an excellent opportunity for me to gain experience as a foreign correspondent, and to perfect my knowledge of the language.

Before leaving England, I made careful inquiries as to the state of the country, the customs to be strictly observed and obtained various other tips necessary to a person who has to work in a strange land.

I was assured on all hands that in Spain foreign journalists were very unpopular, and that any indiscreet inquiries might have unpleasant consequences. However, I decided to discount the advice of my colleagues on the ground that they were "trying to put the wind up me."

FLEET STREET WARNINGS

On arrival at the port of Algeciras, I was surprised to see what appeared to be an army preparing to attack a strong enemy position. Heavily armed troops, police and members of the famous Civil Guard, rushed backwards and forwards with feverish activity.

The situation savoured more of 1917 than 1935.

Of course, I was aware that the country was under martial law, and that heavy fighting had been going on in many parts, but I imagined that after three months, the authorities had the situation well under control.

It was not long ago before I realised that the warnings I had received from my friends in Fleet Street were far from exaggerated.

While no actual demonstration of hostility took place, it was obvious that my presence was resented.

I was not sorry, when the bus which was to take me over ninety miles into the interior moved off.

After five hours of a nightmare journey, we reached our destination, and I immediately went to my hotel for a much needed sleep.

I had been asleep for about two hours, when a sharp burst of firing brought me flying out of bed to the window. I cautiously peered out, but was unable to see anything untoward.

I returned to bed, and in the morning inquired of the proprietor what had happened. He merely shrugged his shoulders, and said it was probably the police shooting at some socialists.

Mr. Hachiro Ariyoshi, former Japanese Ambassador to China, who recently became the Foreign Minister.

"It happens every night," he casually informed me. It appeared so incredible that I determined, as soon as I had mastered my way about the city, to investigate. With more ardour than commonsense, I visited the tiny cafes that abound in the poorer parts of the town, and tried to elicit information about the actual position of the country.

It was after returning from one of these nocturnal tours of investigation, that I realised I was under "official observation." For the last hour or so, a sinister figure had clumsily followed me, and I was so amused at his pathetic attempt to shadow me, that I proceeded to lead him a dance round and round my hotel.

I was the first to tire, and returned to my bedroom leaving him nonplussed.

THE CLIMAX

A similar pantomime happened the next few nights—and then came the climax.

I was walking down a narrow little street some few hundred yards from my house, when a figure sprang out of a doorway. Wearing the traditional "sombrero" and "abrigo," it presented a huge revolver at me, and ordered me to raise my hands.

The whole thing was so absurdly melodramatic that I burst out laughing. My laughter apparently upset the man, for he began to wave his revolver with an insouciance that betokened ill for my person.

Then, suddenly, I received a smashing blow across the shoulder from what turned out to be the butt end of a rifle wielded by a second man. As further argument would have been unwise, I permitted myself to be handcuffed and was dragged off to the headquarters of the Secret Police.

There I was searched and my captors administered a few punches and kicks to relieve their ruffled feelings.

As soon as I had staunched the blood flowing from my nose and mouth, I ventured to suggest that I might see the British Consul. Apparently, this was regarded as impertinence, and after more rough handling, I was hauled off to a filthy cellar which was euphemistically termed a cell.

Mr. V. R. Bengeri, who was till recently connected with Messrs. Douglas Grant and Dold, has now joined Messrs. Stanley Johnson & Allen, a well-known firm of solicitors in London and of long-standing. This firm has also a large practice in Indian legal work. They acted for Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak in all his English litigation, including his action against Sir Valentine Chirol and also for him in the famous Tai Maharaj appeal from Bombay.

The other occupants heartily cursed me for disturbing them, but after I had distributed a few cigarettes, we soon became friends.

The president of the circle was an impressive looking fellow who was awaiting trial for murder, and he barely concealed his contempt for the other petty criminals—hold-up men and political prisoners.

He inquired the nature of my offence, and seemed perturbed that I was unaware of it.

"Surely," he exclaimed, "you stabbed the evil fellow who arrested you."

When I informed him that such was not the case, he showed his strong disapproval by asking for more cigarettes.

Early the next morning, I was hauled before the Head of the Secret Police, and informed that I had been found guilty of concealing arms; associating with enemies of the Republic; committing a passport offence; resisting arrest; and not minding my own business, and that I must go to jail for sixty days.

I again requested that the British Consul should be informed and again my request was refused. However, after dismissing the guards the police chief suggested that, by paying him 360 pesetas, the matter could be settled there and then.

I immediately assented, provided that he would let me go and collect the money. He eventually agreed, stipulating that an armed member of the police should accompany me.

Needles to say, as my escort was unaware of my address, I immediately called on the British Consul. Then things happened rapidly.

Within ten minutes, I was promised immunity from arrest, regrets were expressed at "the sad case of mistaken identity," and a solemn promise to restore my passport given.

As soon as the passport arrived, I took the advice of friends and left the country.

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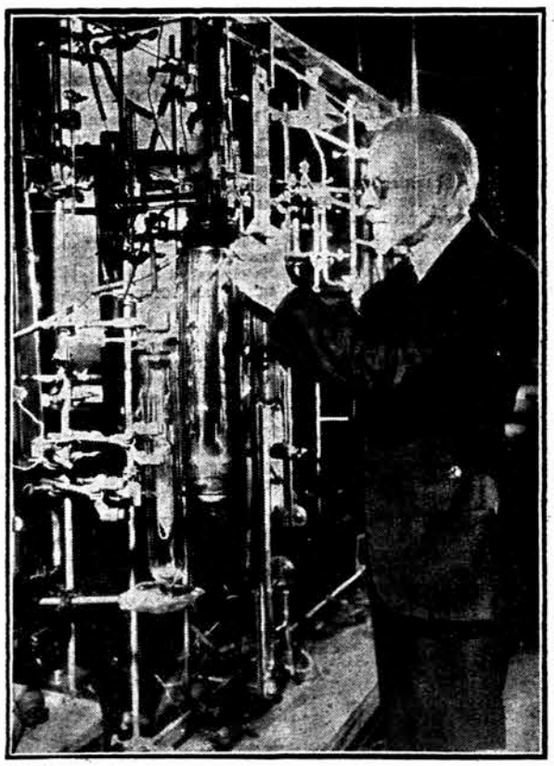


SCIENTIST IS HONOURED.

Pictured at work in his laboratory, here is Prof. Charles A. Kraus, Director of Chemical Research at Brown University in Providence, R. I., who received the North-eastern William Richards Medal, awarded by the North-eastern Section of the American Chemical Society. Prof. Kraus is known for his work in perfecting Ethyl Gasoline, developing ultra-violet lamps and making new discoveries in the field of non-aqueous solutions. The Richards' Medal was awarded for "conspicuous achievement in Chemistry." This is the third American chemical society medal he has received.

YOGI AND IMPERIALIST

Yeats-Brown's Role Of A "Friend Of India"

Major Francis Yeats-Brown, ex-soldier, novelist, author and journalist, exponent of Yoga philosophy, apostle of militarism, Imperialist and anti-Pacifist—a veritable jumble of human paradoxes!—is in India. In fact, he has been here for quite several months, touring the country, writing articles for the British papers and collecting material for a book or two on India.

"BENGAL LANCER"

Major Yeats-Brown will always be remembered as the author of "The Bengal Lancer," a book that he wrote about military life in India. It was the usual Imperialist stuff, glorifying the British soldier on much the same lines as Rudyard Kipling had done before him, and the film based on the book that was recently shown here gave an idea as to the Major's ideas about India and "the Empire." He served in the British Indian army from 1906—1914 and now draws a comfortable pension from the Indian tax-payer. His ideas and views don't seem to have undergone much change since his pre-War Army days in India and he belongs to the old brigade of British imperialists who never tire of talking about the blessings of the British Raj.

"FRIENDS OF INDIA"

Francis Yeats-Brown belongs to that dangerous species known as the "friends of India." You know the sort who will talk about Yoga, India's spiritual heritage, the poetry of Tagore and the philosophy of Buddha but who would not mind supporting repression in India in the name of law and order. The militarist—cum-spiritualist is a curious by-product of British imperialism, typified by the late Colonel Lawrence of Arabia. They are a dangerous species. They talk about Gita and Koran and hand you the Government of India Act to swallow. In one breath, they will tell you how impressed they were with such and such saint at Rikikhesh, and in the next breath they advocate repression in India.

"IMPERIALIST YOGI"

Major Yeats-Brown, it is said, maintains a Yoga Institute in London. No one can say how far his claim to be a student of Yoga is true. But one can say he is a good journalist and a clever Imperial propagandist. His broadcast commentary on the Viceroy's arrival in New Delhi, his other broadcast talks and his articles which are appearing in the British press all confirm this. In a recent article, after talking about the beauty of Taj Mahal, dirty Indian children, villagers' lavishness, Mahants, temples, mosques etc. he makes the following statement, showing the "deep and sympathetic insight into India's problems" that he is reputed to possess. He says—

"Demagogues are more vocal but there is a general feeling, even amongst those least friendly to the British, that if the politicians were given a free hand they would betray India's freedom with the kiss of anarchy; in short, that the British element is necessary to maintain law and order. On the whole, I think the political situation is far better than it was fourteen years ago."

This from a man who is hailed in the Anglo-Indian press as a great friend of India and an authority on Indian affairs! "Kipling Re-born" would better describe Major Yeats-Brown, Imperialist.

HATS OFF TO "MODERN TIMES"!

Charlie Chaplin, the inimitable comedian, whose "Modern Times" has been the talk of the town these three weeks.

Topical Close-Ups

THIS MAN CALLED JAWAHARLAL!

He Always Looked Fresh Despite Heavy Work

I don't know what is the present world record for delivering speeches in the course of a single week. Whatever that is, President Jawaharlal is sure to have broken it during the six days that he was in Bombay. Half a dozen meetings, as many informal talks, press interviews, visits to a couple of institutions, consultations with friends and colleagues, discussions with opponents and critics, statements to the press, contradictions and corrections—it is beyond an average man's comprehension how he managed to pack so much activity within the limits of a single day.

ALWAYS LOOKED FRESH

And yet—what is infinitely more surprising—somehow he always managed to look fresh. The healthy glow was never absent from his handsome face and no amount of physical exhaustion could rob him of his smile which almost seemed to mock at the very suggestion that he was tired.

Whether he was addressing an audience of twenty thousands, having a discussion with his colleagues, explaining Congress ideology to a crowd of gaping women, preaching socialism to a hostile audience or replying to silly and irritating questions of forty journalists, he never felt embarrassed or showed any sign of being tired or bored. Those who know what a terror a pack of news-hounds can be or how unnerving is the placid collective gape of a couple of thousands women can alone fully appreciate the heroism and chivalry that Jawaharlal possesses.

A WORKER

He is a worker—he works and he has got a working class mentality. This man who, if he had so chosen, could travel in a reserved saloon came out of a third-class compartment unassumingly, bereft of any patronizing, superior airs certain leaders are apt to assume. This brilliant Cambridge man who writes and speaks English better than most Englishmen, talked to the workers in that simple language which every one of them could understand and which, as Hindustani, is to be the future "lingua franca" of India. And the straightforward, candid way he talked to them went straight to their heart. They knew and understood this man as a comrade, a fellow-worker. He knows their character, their strong points, their feelings, their failings. And hence the easy, unaffected manner in which he approached Labour gatherings.

AS A CARTOONIST SEES HIM.

NOT A WILD MAN FROM MOSCOW

Pundit Jawaharlal came, saw and conquered. The Pundit has left the city carrying pleasant impressions and leaving his radiating influence behind him. No wonder Congress work will receive additional impetus by his visit.

In his first interview with the city pressmen, Pundit Jawaharlal disproved the impression that he was the "wild man of Moscow" as he was painted to be. He scouted talks of expropriation attributed to him, and with sweet reasonableness, pleaded for a new deal for the oppressed, suppressed and the unemployed based on mutual agreement between the Socialists, and the Capitalist and landed classes. He went so far as to advise workers to approach the villagers in terms of economic situation in the country and not to indulge in idealogy which they could not understand.

Mr. A. D Shroff who saw "Red" in Pundit ji's economics, has now gathered twenty henchmen round him and has raised the slogan of "religion and personal safety in danger". I am rather amused at the apprehensions about the peaceful observance of religion raised by the "Twenty-one" in their manifesto. They represent at the most cotton, steel, bullion, bulling, bearing and textile, religion, Hume Pipe Philosophy, the ethics of briefs and balance-sheets and the creed of doubling and trebling operations at the Mahaluxmi Race Course. I refuse to believe that the Communist bogey which is their own creation has turned them all into Sanatanists. There is something melodramatic in their reference to jeopardy to personal safety, when, everybody knows that the object of Pundit Jawaharlal to Bombay is to found a Civil Liberties' Union. I am

(Continued on Page 5).

(By WAYFARER)

JAWAHARLAL

A Portrait In Dots

A man .... handsome features ..... fair complexion .... tall and broad-shouldered .... athletic figure and youthful gait .... big forehead of a Genius .... rapidly greying hair ..... he has suffered much ..... but how he bears his suffering! ..... with courage and fortitude .... Courage and Determination in his eyes, too! .... Those keen, big eyes .... And that pleasant smile .... That ever hovers on his lips .... despite hard work ..... despite worries and responsibilities .... despite opposition and criticism .... This man defies everything ... And smiles.

A young man ... his years notwithstanding ... energetic ... amazing energy he has! .... Unconventional .... as only a youth can be .... a little shy .... like an undergraduate .... but firm and defiant .... enthusiastic .. ... a visionary ... all youths are ..... A youth's passion for freedom .... Intolerant of inequality ... he dreams of a new world ... a youth's dreams of a new order ... but he works for it too ... (Unlike most youths) .... And sacrifices .... time, health, money ... for his country's cause ... jail, his second home .... but no jail could break ... the spirit and the valour ... of this young man ... (It is said ... he does not like .... being called a young man .... No young man ever did!)

A gentleman ... son of a gentleman ... father's proud bearing ..... mother's indomitable courage .... chivalrous and valiant ... he never did a mean thing ... He is generous ... and large-hearted ... hospitable ... as all Nehrus have been ... loyal to his friends ... loyal to his cause ... courteous to his critics .... and tolerant of his opponents .... simple and unassuming .... forgiving and unselfish .... ever ready to serve ..... and to sacrifice ... for the nation .... and the nation's poor .... A patriot and a Socialist.

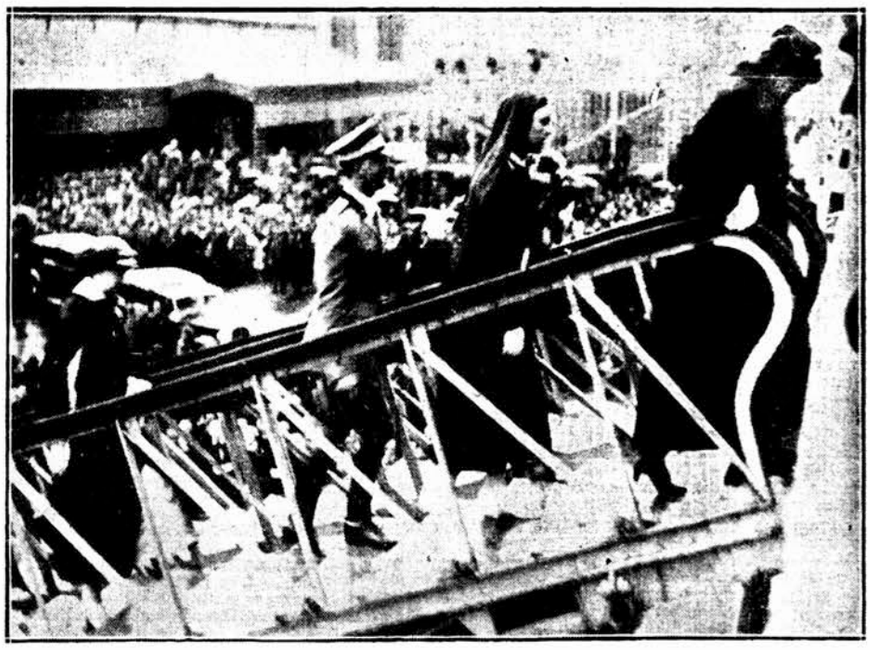
And, above all, a gentleman!

(Continued from page 4)

sorry that the "Twenty-one" have missed their mission.

JAWAHAR AS COOK!

Leaving the "Neo-Sanatanists and Personal-Safety-wallas" alone, let us survey the new Congress President. He is not a cow-boy or rough rider in politics. There is not even the temper, the loss of which, was much made of in Lucknow. Of course, there is a lot of tempo about him. He, as usual, begins his speech or statement with a cough and even the microphone carries it to the distant audience. From the home chats at Umar Park, I hear that Pundit Jawaharlal is an expert in the culinary art. He is reported to have boasted of his ability to prepare ideal omelette and tasty salads. Jail life seems to have made him an expert cook. After all leaders also have to cater to their palate before making themselves palatable to the audience. Mrs. Naidu who was appointed dictator during the C. D. movement found herself in an awful fix when she had to transfer herself from the "Taj" to the burning sands of Dharasana where she had to go on short rations. When our Andhra veteran Sambamurti had to fill in his quota of manual labour in jail, he preferred kitchen service to other liberal professions under Jail Manual. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar took "Meat Pulav" with them to Naini Jail when they wanted to interview the late Pundit Motilal. The late Pundit is reported to have enjoyed the meat, though he did not relish the mission of the emissaries.



ITALY'S ROYAL PRINCESS 'EN ROUTE' TO AFRICA AS WAR NURSE:
Followed by her husband Crown Prince Umberto, Royal Princess Marie-Jose, garbed in a black uniform and carrying a boquet, is boarding ship bound for Africa. She served as war nurse at the military hospital at Asmara. Princess Marie-Jose is a sister of the present King of Belgium. A huge crowd swarms over the pier to bid her 'bon voyage.'

VICTIM OF "CIVILIZATION"!

India's sympathy for the Emperor of Abyssinia and his country-men was expressed on the "Abyssinia Day" recently observed all over India.

POTHAN JOSEPH CALLING!

His Exit Is A Big Loss To National Journalism

The first deal of Lord Linlithgow in India was the acquisition of two bulls and Mr. Pothan Joseph. The exit of Mr. Pothan from the stage is a distinct loss to national journalism, though it is an undoubted acquisition to the coterie of listeners. Mr. Pothan is essentially a penman.

Starting his career in 1918 in the "Bombay Chronicle" he shortly transferred his activities to "Capital" or ditchers. There he caught the eye of the late Mr. Pat Lovatt of "Ditcher's Diary" fame who saw in his "chela" a Journalist of great promise. During his stay in Calcutta, Mr. Joseph got himself initiated into the wizardry of finance and the mystery of markets. He was as much at home at Clive Street as at Dalal Street, and was able to confront many a professor of economics and pandit of finance with his mastery of the 'Change and the lore of scrips. After few years, he burnt his boats on the Hoogly and left Calcutta for Bombay, his home of Journalism, where his friends had already fattened the calf, to celebrate the return of the prodigal.

Mr. Joseph re-entered Bombay Journalism as the full-fledged Editor of the "Voice of India" with salary and allowances running to four digits. After nearly a year, he re-joined the "Bombay Chronicle". After few years in the "Indian Daily Telegraph" and the "Indian National Herald" he took charge of the "Hindustan Times" and during his brief stewardship made it a potent national force to reckon with. After eighteen years' service in Journalism, Mr. Joseph changes his "Calling". One wishes that he celebrated his silver, golden and diamond jubilees in the profession itself. And his exit is an eloquent commentary on the conditions of journalism in this country. A Journalist passes for a member of the Fourth Estate "Namka Vaste". But really, he is a "poor relation" unto himself and his profession.

TEA LOSES FLAVOUR!

"With his exit, tea in Delhi has lost its flavour," whispers a Delhi Journalist. And there is a lot of truth in that. The tea referred to is a peculiarly Josephine brand carried from Dalal Street to Delhi. In spite of many brilliant articles to his credit, Mr. Joseph is better known as a spinner of yarns and weaver of fine counts in Journalism. With a strong dash of the lighter vein in him, and a strong passion for topical tit-bits, he is a first-rate paragraphist full of anecdotes and stories about all and sundry which he dishes well for the morning menu. A man of broad parts, with more of human kindness than of human weakness, he is a bohemian to the core, and has a keen sense of the humorous and the ridiculous. The bigwig of the Olympian heights as well as the mugwamp in the market place supplies him with good copy, whose follies and foibles, he sets out, with a wealth of detail and imagery. A Round Tabler by constitution with more of curves and cantours than angularities, there is nothing of the cynic in him. His humour is cent per cent free from malice that even victims of his pen join in the chorus of laughter.

Mr. Joseph is equally an adept in ready wit and retort. A Congressman under whom he was working complained that his editorials were too short. Mr. Joseph retorted that Journalism did not admit of yarn franchise, and the whole company went into roars of laughter. In light Journalism, Mr. Joseph has given us wonderful pen-pictures of all communities inhabiting Bombay. Mr. Joseph had been to a stormy meeting in Matunga in connection with his municipal elections and seeing the Madrasi stalwarts at work, he wrote next morning:

One Madrasi—a cup of coffee
Two Madrasis—South Indian Club.
Three Madrasis—Vote of no-confidence:

No wonder, the whole of Matunga was aflame the next

(Continued On Page 11)

OUR SHORT STORY

MINA

(By C. da B. To T. C.)

"Look, here comes Mina"

"Mina?" I instinctively re-echoed that name, turning simultaneously my neck in the direction of the gravel walk.

It had been years I couldn't tell you how many since I came down, drifted, into this city. An eternity perhaps: one of the eternities that, like the solitary milestones that one speeds by at home, along the highway curving the little hillock, rise only in the mist of perspective; one loses count of them—a problem of road-engineering one feels too lazy to tackle....One does not record an automobile-ride, it is so tiresome and all one remembers of it is not the fine-powdered red dust that gives you a thin coat of varnish as the wheels of the bus grip the earth and spin in space but some profile, vague and delicate charged with the power of charm, some phrase naive and startling, a splutter of pathos that the noise of the engines crushed in its insistent nervous vibrations, that long haunt you. Filled you with a strange sensation. Made you leave your work and stroll down to the waterfront.

Mina. I pricked my ear. Where did I hear the name, where, where? Mina. Quite typical: or perhaps, not so typical. Sanscritic. An abbreviation, evidently. Even these Hindus with their fine phonetics can't pronounce Minimacshi indefinitely. But it might be foreign, mongrelized as you would say. Portuguese, Spanish. So typical. The world may be full of Minas. Every little Mina her mother's darling; the squalidest slums had had them flattening their pale noses against their grid cages watching the dump of refuge in the street, playing in the gutter; perhaps they lived in flatlets, played on the sands, startled the ghosts of silence with their rapturous, girlish cries. No, there was no dearth of Minas after all.

Mina approached us. A woman past her forties whose waistline threatened to be blurred in the material ease of her life. Smartly dressed as far as her ideas of smartness went; a voile 'sari' with a toned down coloured pattern, be-brassiered youthful bust with bare arms showing off a blouse of the material to match; single-strap sandals. A fat face with a pronouncedly weak chin that upset the balance of her face, accentuated the deep hard glisten of the rather prominent eyes that carried a transparent edge of a tinge of sadism. The nonchalance of her step, the look of her eyes that was dark and opaque framed in the gravity of her features in animal relaxation were stamped with the unmistakeable marks, Time's mementos, of a long procession of her musical and dancing concerts: nights that swooned in the purity of sound that rose and faded, rose and faded while the delicate throated 'sarangi' pursued the wail with the futility and the triumph of the human passions.

When, some years previously I toured the P Division in desperate search of material that a relative living across the ocean begged me to collect for his book on music, I had had occasion to meet this Mina. Mina was kind to us, of course, in her own rather pathetically haughty manner, quite a funny manner that could have passed creditably in our wholesaler in the grain trade; the daub of the 'shurma' could not have accentuated the depths of those pools of darkness where suspicion lurked like those poor night prowlers that haunt the fringes of our jungles. This woman who was presented to us as a great artist was lost entirely to the tragedy of her life. One sighed. Art, fame, money. Money. It was not so depressing, however, as we moved. It was sad to think that the arts cherished through generations should have fled; that, what we witnessed was the unconscious mockery that these creatures sustained partly out of their atavism and partly out of that necessity to live that spells the decay of any real artistic tradition. The logic of Time.....

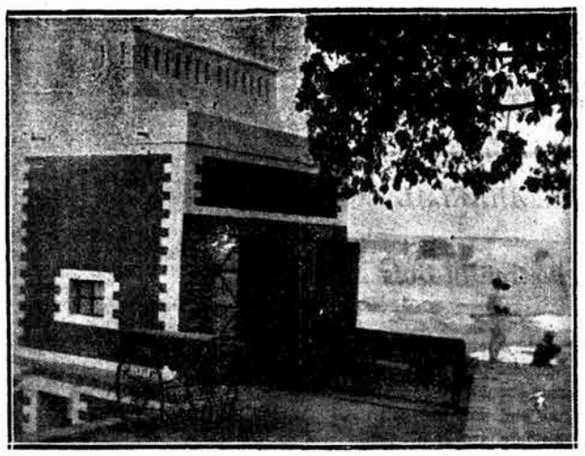
I lived through those brief, trivial experiences that cris-crossed the monotonous routine of my life. Reclining in the bench in company of my host, I watched Mina's figure retreating across the empty bandstand where children were playing in a quiet manner. It was a week-day and the place was not crowded. I had come here to seek a little respite, to dilute my privileged leisure and sip in its acrid flavour....To dream,. One felt lost here. The serried ant-like humanity that blotted the sands at one's feet down there was too much of an oppression even for one who had come all the way to drown oneself in this dantesque spectacle. The flowers that opened out in their beds lining the sides of this garden were without the fragrance and colour of the flowers we grew at home. The silence of this place was ploughed with the essence of poison. My mind, the hypertrophied mind of a slave of routine sought to probe the strangers, to dissect the marrow of their mood to probe down the fugitive stream of their thoughts, ideas, emotions. One was enveloped in impersonality; the flowers bloomed out of a soil that did not claw into the entrails of the earth. The sudden cry of a peacock rises out of the Tower of Silence grounds straight through the cool dusk that descends up here.

Mina takes shape once again and approaches us. She has aired herself and is returnng home with the same nonchalant step, the same air of majesty; a faint fragrance is wafted on the air and fills our nostrills.... In P——, near the water front I am sitting in the barber's chair with my chin lathered. I could watch through the mirror in that little glass barber's shop in the avenue full of resting automobiles. A bus occasionally jerks past this scented haven raising dust A short thick-set 'mestico' police-sergeant is passing down with that typical swing of his shoulders. My barber stops shaving my chin. "Have you heard the morning's news, Babu? Your old flame has come down here" his confrere was addressing him.

"Which old flame?" came from the artist of the next chair—with a wink.

"Mina."

My barber deliberately wiped off the lather and started shaving my chin. The barber's shop was silent. Another bus left the avenue noisily.....



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MAKER OF MODERN ABYSSINIA

Negus Planned A University At Addis Ababa

By V. N. Sundaresan, M.A., Indian Secretary, International Friends of Ethiopia, London)

With the Negus and his retinue in Haifa and with uncertainties as to manner of settlement of the Abyssinian issue, one may well pause for a moment to consider the achievements of Emperor Haile Selassie as ruler of Ethiopia. Even during the ten years of regency, Ras Tafari was well-known for his enlightenment and reforming zeal, though he could make little headway against the stray conservative faction behind the Empress Zauditu, which fought shy of change and was jealous of privilege. However, the death of the conservative War Minister, Haptor Giorgis, who represented the leading advocate of the 'status quo', in 1926 helped Ras Tafari to take part in the scramble for provincial governorships and emerge successfully as Negus in 1928 and as Emperor in 1930 on the death of the Empress Zauditu.

MODERNISING ETHIOPIA.

Since that date the Emperor has been concerned with intensive, if gradual modernisation of his country. The problems before him were the maintenance of an efficient army, the reduction of tribal warfare, the improvement of communications and reforms in the administration. To these various tasks, he has turned his attention with a remarkable steadfastness of purpose.

The Emperor saw the need for an army trained in the western fashion to maintain his position in the face of his vassals and the royal Bodyguard of 30,000 trained by the Belgians was the first step in this direction. The Swedish Military adviser, writing in a Stockholm paper in October 1935 was able to pay an unqualified tribute to the condition of the Ethiopian army. In the matter of communications, a comprehensive scheme of road building was started in 1928. There was a plan among others, to build a road from Dessey to the port of Assab. He also brought the capital into effective contact with the outside world by an expansion of telegraph services.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

The administrative Reforms of the Emperor were indeed bold and vigorous. In July 1931, the chieftains met the Emperor to receive from him the gift of a constitution, foremost among the signatories being the Abuna, head of the Coptic Church. The Emperor's idea of two chambers, with provincial representatives was, in many ways, a conception far beyond the understanding of the average Abyssinian. To provide opportunities for spreading knowledge of the new administrative machine, the Emperor hit on the ingenious idea of changing the representatives in both chambers every three months.

The Emperor's zeal for reforms was only equalled by his remarkable thoroughness. During the first session of Parliament, a a Company Law, a Bankruptcy Law, a Currency Law and a law regarding the holding of property of foreigners were all placed on the Statute Book. The Penal and Civil Codes were also revised and an effort was made to smoothen the working of justice with the co-operation of the Diplomatic corps. In all this, the pace of advance must necessarily be slow considering the limited time the Emperor has had to inaugurate his schemes and the illiteracy and conservatism of the masses.

PROGRESS ARRESTED.

In connection with a comprehensive scheme of reconstruction of Ethiopia, he sent out young Ethiopians, as a rule, first to the Victoria College, Alexandria, for a 'public schooling' and thence to the universities and workshops of Europe, Asia and America. It must be said to the credit of the Emperor's practical-mindedness that he laid more emphasis on subjects like Medicine and Engineering rather than the arts merely. These students whom one often meets in Paris and London are indeed a credit to their country. Genial, inoffensive, resentful of patronage, the average Ethiopian student stands for a very refined type of human being. He has, further, a keen sense of humour and his naive simplicity adds to his natural charm. All these youngsters were called to the colours last autumn and God knows how many of them are now alive. Anyhow, the Italian advance has arrested, and possibly destroyed, a planned scheme of comprehensive development of the natural resources of Ethiopia and a gradual modernisation of Ethiopian administrative machinery.

'VARSITY AT ADDIS ABABA.

In the matter of finance and mass education, the Emperor has had a good record indeed. It was his attempt to modernise his country and the systematic way in which he set about this task that has brought the Bank of Ethiopia into high international standing. While the Negus never believed in alienating Abyssinian territory to foreigners, he was open to proposals for economic development by grant of foreign concessions in some cases. He was convinced, and history supports him in his belief that in the wake of thoughtless concessions come all the questions of alien settlement, the development of vested interests and their culmination in alien occupation of territory. The task of wiping out illiteracy was a more formidable task, but the beginnings were made. The Negus had even schemes for the building up of a full-fledged university in Addis Ababa.

FIGHTER TO THE LAST.

As to the personal bravery of the Emperor or for that matter of any single Ethiopian individual there can be no two views. Not only did the Emperor and Empress say that they would fight out the invader to the last man, but I have myself heard much the same thing from every Abyssinian youth I have met. The Abyssinian is strongly attached to the soil of his fatherland and he has also traditionally preferred death to defeat. Hence the reckless bravery of the Abyssinian, which combined to his strategy accounts for the long resistance he has been able to offer the Italians, considering especially the inadequacy of ammunition and also the obsolescence of much of the Abyssinian artillery in the face of the more modern weapons used by the invaders. Above all, the Abyssinian cannot forget that his country has never known of a defeat in battle in all its history.

EX-EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE IN HIS CORONATION ROBES.

One gets the picture thus of the Emperor as an enthusiastic reformer, jealous of Ethiopian independence and a constructive statesman. But the one great disappointment to him must lie in the fact that in spite of all his continuous attempts at negotiations, through the League, for a peaceful settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian issue, nothing has materialised. Never did he lose his temper during the conversations in Geneva though occasions for provocation did indeed present themselves. And never throughout the struggle did his faith in the League waver. And here lies the real tragedy, for, a more loyal supporter of the League and its principles it would be difficult to name.

LEAGUE MUST ACT.

As it is, the problem before the statesmen of the world is very grave and difficult. How can the League justify its attitude to Abyssinia, having functioned in a way that has brought Abyssinia to the verge of disaster? Will the world conscience rest quiet at this needless aggression of a peaceful nation? We hear of 'Roman peace' and 'No More Ethiopia' but are these to remain the last words on the issue?

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Books & Their Writers

LIFE IN THE SEA

LIFE OF THE SHORE AND SHALLOW SEA: By Douglas P. Wilson, M.Sc., published by Ivor Nicholson and Watson, Ltd., London. 1935.

It is very seldom that one can come across book of the type brought out by the publishers. It is a marvellous account of life in the sea for it deals not only with the structure and form of myriads of creatures that live on the sea and shore but chronicles their history, habits, environment and influence of surrounding physical conditions on them. Prolific in information and profusely illustrated with about 150 art photographs, it is an attempt to present the reader with the spectacle of those diverse forms of fishes, burrowing animals or shells and to invest him with the rich store of knowledge garbed in non-technical language but full of accurate facts.

The method of treatment is lively, for how often does one desire to know the one out of several points of information viz. the method of courtship among sea animals and the curiosity is satisfied in sentences of the following type:

> "The nuptial display of the male Dragonet (a kind of fish) can be watched every spring in the Plymouth aquarium. At this season, the mature males are in full breeding dress, their brown yellow bodies spotted with lustrous azure blue, the pelvic fins showing a darker blue, while the eye shines a brilliant blue-green, When displaying before the sombre sand-coloured female as she sits on the bottom, the male swims close above the ground, with his lovely dorsal skin erect—at other times it is most often collapsed on the back—and his lips pursued out to stretch the skin folds and reveal their blue and yellow bands. . . . ."

The scope of the book is limited for it deals with life in the sea immediately surrounding the British Isles only, a shallow plateau which fringes the European and other continents. But this does not in any way degrade the value of book. It is a book for a general reader and a scientist alike.

N. T.

"TWENTIETH CENTURY"

Within a very short time, the "Twentieth Century" has carved out position for itself in the field of Indian Journalism. It is one of the very few really high class monthlies in this country, which no member of the Indian intelligentsia can afford to ignore.

In the May number the article "The Tragedy of the Congress" is an important and very well-written exposition of the point of view of a certain section of people (Moderates) who have been scared out of their wits by the Socialist leanings of the Congress as revealed in the presidential address of Jawaharlal Nehru Dr. Ramchandra Rao traces the growth of American imperialism in an article which is packed with information. Mr. Ilyas Ahmed explains the emergence of Absolutism in "Some Recent Tendencies in Political Thought" which was a highly-appreciated paper recently read by him. Dr. Appadorai, in his highly informative article, analyses the novel feature of the Indian federation.

"The Hindu View of History," "The Theories of Creation" and "The Artist and the Beauty in Art" are thought-provoking articles. Purnima contributes a touching little poem. Prof. Roerich, is another contributor to the issue.—A. M.

In China To-day

SECRET CHINA. By: EGON ERWIN KISCH (John Lane. The Bodley Head: London. 8sh. 6d.)

Egon Erwin Kisch has an international reputation as a reporter. It is based on accounts he has published on affairs and developments in various lands, marked by considerable literary merit and keeen insight into different matters of interest and importance generally not carefully noticed or closely studied. This reputation of his is well sustained by the volume, "Secret China."

"'Secret China." A word of explanation about the title may not be out of place. The title in a way is very apt. Kisch shows here a China, aspects of it, generally not seen by tourists and of which the usual type of publications contain not much. At the same time, the aspects he deals with are live and fundamental ones. The word "Secret" has no reference to anything remote, dead or mysterious.

Kisch deals with many and varied aspects. He writes of China's coolies and generals, of prisons and factory houses, of Kuomintang leadership and foreign representatives that lord it over China, armament trade, Chinese brothels and white Russian prostitutes—"Poluski gels" as they are popularly termed—and of the daily struggle in the street and the wider one in the land. All these project effectively a big and bitter social struggle, with which China's political problem is closely bound.

The accounts in the volume dealing with the various issues are drawn with much directness. Incidents described are presented as indicative of a wider problem. Kisch writes with great force. The following passage from his account of rickshaw coolies is very typical of this:—"Night and day, this way and that, in tropical heat and rain, they ply and they run from the Settlement into the Concession, from Hongkew to Nantao, ply and run wheresoever the fare demands; everywhere and for ever they have to lie in wait for customers—at night, too; in wartime, too; in spite of martial law, in spite of regulations to the contrary, otherwise they could not so much as live as they live.—His average life in this occupation lasts five and a half years. Then he dies—Twelve shillings for doing this thirty times a month, weekdays and Sundays, from early afternoon to early morning day in, day out down to the docks, up from the docks, from Nantao to Tchapei, from Siccawei to the Broadway, this way and that, hither and thither, up and down, walk and trot, prancing and tugging, keeping up an average of 130 yards to the minute, up to 10 kilometres an hour. The lungs are wrecked by this running; they have to serve as a motor horn too, but the motor cars don't recognise this signal. Almost any day you can see rickshas being run down, and at every collision the chauffeur jumps out of his car and beats up the coolie. Over-exertion, heart disease, pulmonary consumption, danger and ill-usage are the ricksha-coolie's lot. For five and a half years. Then he dies....."

Kisch estimates the Nanking rulers critically. He describes and deplores the departure from the platform of Sun Yat Sen with the isolation from the mass force that is China's great strength in the struggle of emancipation. He writes:—"Nothing, nothing or Sun Yat Sen's teachings has been carried out by them, nothing have they attempted to carry out. The foreigners, against whose domination he flung himself, have become the patrons of his successors: the trade unions that he created have been turned into yellow clubs for workers in the different trades; his revolutionary peasants' leagues have been destroyed; his gangsters—tokens of a Chicago capitalism—enjoy the favour of the Government; the bandit-generals—tokens of feudal domination—are the federal princes of the empire; the opium trade is flourishing, the armaments trade is flourishing, child-labour is flourishing, the Likin duties are flourishing..... Sun Yat Sen's wife, true to his idea's, has to live in the foreign Settlement of Shanghai, spied on by the fourteen spy-organizations of the Great Powers, and she cannot tread Chinese soil without going in fear, of a blow from the Party which calls itself her husband's Party....." The background of a change and isolation is presented as suggestive of the weakness that has come over Nanking in relation to the issue of China's independence.

Secret China is a great indictment. A book with merit and value. Cand'd and caustic. Exciting without being sensational. A volume worth reading. Of special interest to many in India will be the chapter "An Indian contro's the traffic".

A. C. N.

Treadle Printing

Treadle Printing (in Gujarati) by Biralal Thakorelal, Broach, (Price As. -/12/-). This little Gujarati booklet is a new venture in the collection of publication of the graphic arts. It is a modest beginning to put practice into writing. Young or old man at the treadle has gone food to digest.

The forced necessity has compelled the use of English words all throughout, but there was no escape permit. The mode of operation of Treadle Printing is though common all over, there are several printers' tricks which one who cares to know and improve his job should read this booklet of thirty-nine crown-folio pages.

A Guide For Police Officers

Police Guide (By Raibahadur Dewan Chand, D. S. P., Punjab Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur) Revised Edition, 1935.

The author has served in the Police Department for a long time and the book, contains the result of the experience of the working and procedure of the Police Department, which he has gained in the course of his official career.

The first edition of the Police Guide appeared in 1932. It has been adopted in a few Indian States besides Jaipur and the fact that it is running into a second edition in so short a time is a sufficient proof of the popularity and usefulness of the book. The revised edition contains many improvements on the first edition and several new chapters containing useful information have been added to it. It gives clear instructions on all important matters in connection with the duties of Police Officers and leaves little to be desired. It is written in a clear attractive style and deals with every matter connected with the working of the Police Department.

The chapters dealing with Police duty in connection with fairs and festivals in Jaipur, though serving a local need, can furnish useful lessons to Police officers of other places in dealing with similar situation in their own jurisdictions.

The appendices and charts given at the end of the book contain very useful information and help to make the book very comprehensive.

"Religion Of Reverence"

This is a small beautiful book by Vaswaniji. It is published in Sindhi. The present publication points out in brief Vaswaniji's views on "Jivdaya." Vaswaniji writes:—"The poverty of the people and sufferings of the animals make my heart sad. I pray to God for strength to save them". In the present Volume Vaswaniji also refers to the teachings of the great ones who practised and preached Ahimsa, love. 'Birds and beasts", writes Vaswaniji "are our brothers and sisters. They belong to One Eternal Power. This is the Law,—he who blesses others is blessed and he who injures others is injured. Therefore, practise "ahimsa" in your every day life and re-kindle once again the Light of Love in the words."

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

A. I. V. I. A. Offers Explanation—To Bombay Artists—Syt. Nandlal Bose Offers—Annoyance And A Lecture—To "Professional" Critics—The "Poor" Artist Overlooks—Poorer Artists—And, Travels To London For A Certificate—He Gives What The Public Wants—But Resents The Claims Of Modern Democracy—Consolation That Was Not Sought Or Needed—Ignorance Is A Qualification—LondonShadows Shantiniketan.

Syt. Shankerlal Banker, Secretary of the A.I.V.I.A., has written to say that the misleading statement about Bombay artists, published in the "review" of fine art at the time of the Lucknow Congress Exhibition was due to inadvertance and was not intended to injure the prospects or under-estimate the work of the Bombay artists, who contributed to the exhibition. I am sure that the artists will welcome this assurance which clears the position of the A.I.V.I.A.

Artists Did Not Matter.

But Syt. Nandlal Bose now reveals himself in the letter published along with this, as the author of that unfortunate "review." I respect Syt. Nandlal as an artist. That respect was strong enough to assume that his name was a guarantee for the interests of and justice to the artists from Bombay, who were naturally reluctant to speculate at Lucknow. My faith, it would now appear from his letter, was less than a forlorn hope. Syt. Nandlal would have remained silent, as his letter shows, if it had been, as it really was, the question of their interests and justice.

He Did Not Sign.

He now writes, as he says, to free Syt. Shankerlal from the responsibility for opinions expressed in the "review." If this solicitude had revealed itself earlier, Syt. Nandlal Bose would have been spared the annoyance he now exhibits. The method was quite simple. He had only to publish his name over the "review." I respect Syt. Nandlal Bose as a professional artist. As such, I look to his paintings for all the lofty impulses one would naturally seek from him. And, as he is believed to be eminent for other than merely individual achievements or personal predilections, it is only natural that artists, as such, no matter where they came from, received not less but more than courteous justice from him.

Where Is The Locale?

The Bombay artists required no more than the barest justice and it would not have taken more than four lines to explain the situation. Syt. Nandlal has, however, preferred to compose an elaborate lecture. Syt. Nandlal knows next to the nothing, except by hearsay from interested quarters, about conditions of art in Bombay. His letter is convincing testimony to the fact. He wishes to assure that the "Bombay School of Art means" "the traditional Bombay School." Where did he pick up the phrase? What is exactly its meaning? Where precisely is the "traditional Bombay School" located? Who are actually the artists associated with it? Syt. Nandlal has no information to offer. He would, therefore, travel six thousand miles away from Bombay to the still less informed Mr. Frank Rutter for the final verdict. Judging even from the limited scope offered to him at the time of the exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London, Mr. Rutter said that the Bombay School was "far more influenced by European art" than the Calcutta School. His judgment is cautiously comparative, not a flat contrast like the one composed by Syt. Nandlal.

"Influence" and "Devoted."

He speaks, Syt. Nandlal Bose will kindly note, of "influence" by European art, not "devoted" to the European "tradition," which, of course, is a different story altogether. However, Mr. Rutter, and for that matter, no European art critic or savant could be accepted or should necessarily be accepted as the final authority on conditions of art in India. If Mr. Rutter, the professional art critic, is, however, Syt. Nandlal's divinity, he must know that he has evolved not less than nine postulates about the evolution of art. Postulate number four says that, "there can be no change without controversy." It is followed by a still more drastic maxim. He says that, "uninformed opinion is hostile to the unknown."

London Shadows Shantiniketan.

Syt. Nandlal will thus realise that ignorance in London about India is no justification for a similar feature at Shantiniketan. Why does he echo what he calls the "foreign voice"? Does he do it for more information, more enlightenment? No. He does so because, "unfortunately such opinions still weigh with our public." So the professional artist gives the public what it wants! Syt. Nandlal Bose has not restricted himself to explaining the unwarranted charge he has chosen to hurl against the Bombay artists.

Value of Unsought Co-operation.

He, naturally, does not value the co-operation of the Bombay artists, as it should have been valued. They were left in the dark about his project which was a secret and meant manifestly for Shantiniketan and the majority of the artists trained "directly or indirectly under the Bengal School of Art!"

Lecture To Critics.

But the most amazing feature of Syt. Nandlal's letter is the long sermon he has chosen to preach about the place and function of the artist and the critic. As I said, I respect Syt. Nandlal as an artist. And, I should have expected him to restrict himself to painting. That is his function, as a professional artist. I know that bad artists not seldom turn out to be worse critics. But this is, perhaps, the first instance of a really front rank artist attempting to play the indifferent critic. Syt. Nandlal says that he has not the self-confidence, nor the store of epithets which he enunciates as essential for the critics. How little does Syt. Nandlal know himself? His letter is eloquent of the dictatorial self-confidence which pronounces final judgments on conditions he is almost entirely innocent of. It is, moreover, quite appreciably sprinkled with "epithets." Syt. Nandlal has, he says, given the best part of his life to the subject of art. So have others. Syt. Shankerlal was certainly right in entrusting the arrangement and selection of pictures to Syt. Nandlal Bose. He was equally and certainly wrong in assigning the work of the "review" to a professional artist who could thus claim for himself the right to be the judge and jury of his own handicraft, at the expense, it would now appear, of artists of other groups.

Undemocratic and Obscurantist.

I know that this practice has been tolerated in India. But I did not know that the petty, illogical undemocratic and obscurantist outlook implied in the practice prevailed at Shantiniketan which I used to think was a progressive institution. Mr. Frank Rutter, Syt. Nandlal's divinity, would be surprised to know that there is in India a superstitious belief in the unassailable sanctity and infallibility attached to the judgment of an artist. Syt. Nandlal has also mentioned my "Western methods of art-criticism". The only Indian method of criticism in art that I know of is "arti" to big names. That is perhaps, what Syt. Nandlal is brought up to expect. I have thus disappointed the "poor" artist. It is, however, my painful duty to remind Syt. Nandlal, the "poor" artist, that his judgment against the Bombay artists is not a question between the artists and the critics but between the injustice inflicted by a well known artist and the demand for justice claimed by poorer and more inarticulate artists.

Implications Of the Exhibition.

Syt. Nandlal has, moreover, spoken of the implications of the Lucknow exhibitions. Their implications were obviously nation-wide and it was his duty to see that the exhibition was not made as it has been made in the "review" the instrument for partisan propaganda and decidedly not the instrument for injustice to any group of artists who ventured to help the exhibition. When, therefore, Syt. Nandlal undertook the exhibition at Lucknow he was undertaking a nation-wide responsibility. He was not managing the show as a Shantiniketan department. Nor was he giving expression to his views over his own name. He was arranging the exhibition and giving expression to his views under the name and under the auspices of A. I. V. I. A.

Instrument of Injustice.

And, the question is not, I repeat, whether his personal opinions as a professional artist should coincide with those of any professional critic. The question has been, above everything else, whether the A.I.V.I.A. could be permitted to be the instrument of injustice inflicted by one artist, however eminent, against a group of artists however, unwelcome and inarticulate.

Gratuitous Consolation.

Syt. Nandlal need not offer the gratuitous consolation to them that his biased opinion which he calls "fact" about Bombay artists implies "no condemnation" and does not "necessarily degrade an artist." If that was so, why did he travel all the way to London to seek imaginery justification for his charge? If that was so, why did he not apply that "epithet" to artists of the "Bengal School"? They are also "definitely influenced by the European technique." The only difference is that they do it on the sly, whereas the artists of the Bombay School do it honestly and in the open.

Facts, Justice, Not Sentimental "Puja."

Syt. Nandlal must know that the days when sentimental "puja" which passed muster as information on art are gone. The professional artist who attempts to stigmatise an art critic in India as a "professional" and offers reverently to his professional colleague in criticism in London the "distinguished" prefix may feel assured that I am unmoved. The professional artist who assumes the modesty of the "poor" artist has no divine right to be unjust to poorer and more inarticulate artists. And, finally the professional artist who plays the amateur and indifferent art critic has no right to distinguish the "Bombay School as "devoted to European tradition" from the Bengal school in which he includes the cubist-futurist fantasies of Gogendra Nath and Rabindra Nath Tagore.

MR. NANDLAL BOSE

On Bombay Artists

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been called to your issue of Sunday, April 26, 1936, where Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil has used the columns of your journal to censure the conduct of Mr. Shankerlal Banker, in publishing what he chooses to call an "absurdly grotesque" pamphlet in connection with the Exhibition of Indian Fine Arts organised under the auspices of the Khadi and Village Industries Association In particular Mr. Vakil has taken wild exception to a statement therein which in differentiating the Bombay School of Art from the Bengal School, characterises the former as being "more or less consciously devoted to the European tradition." I being a mere working artist have neither the requisite self-confidence about matters requiring judgment and experience in art nor the requisite store of epithets which it seems is necessary in engaging in a controversy with a well-trained critic and journalist I would, therefore, have humbly borne with Mr Vakil's censure but for the fact that he has thrown the responsibility for the opinions expressed in the pamphlet referred to on Mr Shankarlal Banker. That worthy gentleman was responsible for the publication of the pamphlet only in so far as he trusted me to know something of the subject to

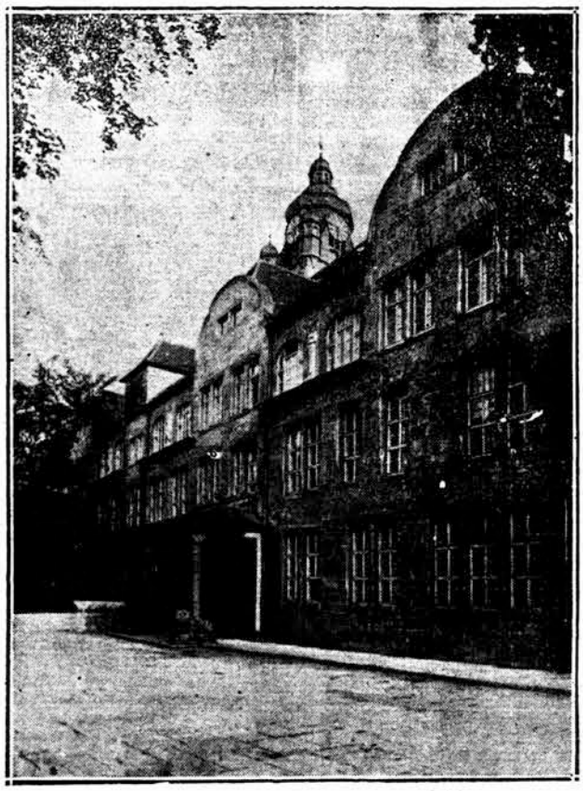
(Continued On Page 11)

700th Anniversary Of Jena University

(By Herbert Gunther)

(The University of Jena will celebrate the 700th anniversary of its foundation in June, with a musical festival. An exhibition depicting the growth of the University town of Jena will be opened and an historical theme will be presented.)

There are university towns in which one sees few outward evidences of student life, but the students set an unmistakable stamp on Jena, the charming old city in the valley of the Saale, in the Thuringian Forest. The university was founded by the Elector John Frederick the Magnanimous in 1558, and could thus celebrate its 376th anniversary this year. The statue of the Elector stands in the middle of the market place, which is half filled with tables and chairs from the first warm day in spring until cold weather comes. Here one sees the students, in their varicoloured caps and bands, drinking beer and eating the small grilled sausages for which Thuringia in general is noted. On the days when this or that student organisation celebrates an anniversary, one sees also the past students, who have left their businesses and professions to spend a day with their young brothers.



A BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE JENA UNIVERSITY.

LUTHER EPISODE.

Jena looks back on a rich history, full of the names of noted men. In the "Gasthof zum schwarzen Baren" Luther, under the name "Junker Jorg," came together in 1522 with the Swiss students; in 1524 he had his disputation in the same place with the iconoclast Karlstadt, and over 450 years later Bismarck lived in the same house.

The university, which developed from a Lutherian academy and was long known as a "fortress of gunuine Lutherianism" experienced its first flourishing period under Goethe's leadership, when Schiller began his work as professor with his lecture on "How and why one studies universal history" and Fichte, Schelling and Hegel belonged to the faculty. A second flowering followed when the Shlegel brothers, Humboldt, Jean Paul, Tieck, Novalis and Brentano made Jena the chief seat of older romanticism, surpassing even Heidelberg.

Many places in the town still recall these great names. On the Furstengraben, Jena's most beautiful street, near the Botanical Garden, stands the ivy-mantled house of the Bookseller Frommann, in which Goethe made the acquaintance of the charming Minchen Herzlieb, the Ottilie of his "Elective Affinities." In the Schiller Gasschen is the house in which Schiller wrote his "Willenstein," and in the garden is the stone table at which he and Goethe so often sat together. Schiller's wedding took place quietly in the Schiller Church, and on a walk through the meadows of the Saale valley, not far away, Goethe wrote the "Erlkonig."

FAMOUS JENA MEN.

Jena, first mentioned in contemporary documents in 350, received its city charter in 1230. It still contains a number of mediaeval buildings, such as the Johannister (city gate) with its "Kasekorb," literally cheese basket, a bow window in which persistent scolds were exposed, and the Pulvertum (powder tower). More striking testimony is given to past days of greatness, however, by the many small nameplates on the houses, or by the graves dating from classic days in the Old Cemetery.

Natural science and technique brought the university its third triumph. Three well-known names in particular are connected with that era—Ernst Haeckel, creator of the Phyletic Museum for the study of the development of men, for almost 60 years professor at the university and occupant of the Villa Medusa, now maintained as a museum; Carl Zeiss, at first mechanic and then founder of the world-renowned optical works; and Ernst Abbe, Zeiss's ingenious assistant, who refused an opportunity to earn millions in order to establish in 1889 the Carl Zeiss Foundation, and thus become a benefactor of the city and its university.

Two men who did much to make Jena a favourite university for foreign students were Eucken, the Nobel prize winner, and Rein, the pedagogue. Rein established regular courses for foreigners, and the Rudolf Euckon House, presided over by the philosopher's widow, is still their gathering place.

In addition to its main building, the University of Jena, possesses institutes for commercial law, the law of associations and corporations, sociology, economics, medical history, pedagogy, social anthropology, agriculture, and a great number of special institutes for agrarian research.

FACILITIES FOR STUDENTS.

A splendid student home exists, with all comforts, and from it one has a fine view of the surrounding hills. Noted places lie in the neighbourhood of Jena. It is a short trip to Weimar, and Leipzig and Halle are only an hour away by train. The three elevated Dornburg palaces, with memories of Goethe, represent a combination of natural and artistic beauty. The Naumburg Cathedral contains the finest works of mediaeval German plastic art. Klopstock, Fichte, Ranke and Nietzsche attended the nearby Schulpforta. It is but a short tramp to the ancient Rudelsburg and Saaleck castles.

Unusual opportunities present themselves for all kinds of sport. There is swimming and boating on the Saale, tennis, a new university gymnasium, and, of course, splendid foot tours in the wooded hills around the old town. And in winter the students have the ski ground of the university in Gehlberg, in the Thuringian Forest.

"In Jena lebt sich's bene" (life is pleasant in Jena), says an old student song, and it is true.

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FORT - BOMBAY.

An educational cruise round Bombay and Salsette Islands was organised last Sunday, when about 350 persons took part. Photo shows one of the batches reaching Elephanta Island.

Girls of the Pathare Prabhu community, who participated in the cruise.

MR. NANDLAL BOSE
On Bombay Artists

(Continued from page 9)

which I have given the best part of my life. May be he was wrong in trusting an artist where judgment in art was concerned but should have consulted a professional critic. In any case, let me through the hospitality of your columns, assure the outraged critic and those who sympathise with his righteous indignation that the responsibility for the opinions expressed in the pamphlet is entirely mine. Only I should like to assure these gentlemen that the "Bombay School of Art" means the traditional Bombay School and does not necessarily include "all" the artists residing and working in Bombay—there are many artists living in that city who have been trained in and follow the Bengal School of Art—; it only means a certain inclination in the technique of art which is different from that of the Bengal School and of the traditional Indian style and is definitely influenced by the European technique; though such fact need imply no condemnation, as my critic seems to imagine. Being "devoted to the European tradition" does not necessarily degrade an artist any more than my critic's training in the western methods of art-criticism should necessarily have degraded his critical faculty. But this is only my personal opinion, and since my critic would value a critic's opinion more than an artist's, let me quote what Mr. Frank Rutter, the distinguished art critic of London, wrote in the "Sunday Times," while commenting on the Exhibition of Modern Indian Art at the New Burlington Galleries in 1934. "While much from elsewhere also commands our admiration, it is most instructive to compare the work of the two principal Schools, that of Calcutta and of Bombay. For of these two the latter has been far more influenced by European art, ..." This opinion has been voiced by other foreign critics too. It is with great reluctance that I quote a foreign voice in a judgment on our own art, but, unfortunately, such opinions still weigh with our public more than what we poor artists may have to say.

Mr. Vakil has talked big about the co-operation of the Bombay artists in the aforesaid Exhibition, to which I have only this much to add that though we are grateful for what co-operation we did receive, the value of that co-operation need not be exaggerated, inasmuch as most of the pictures exhibited were from our own collection at Santiniketan, and of the rest the majority came from artists directly or indirectly trained under the Bengal School of Art.

Mr. S. V. Ghurye, B.A., who has secured the 'B' Class Diploma of the Madras Y. M. C. A. College for Physical Training. He is the first graduate in Kathiawar to achieve such a distinction.

Lastly, I have been informed that Mr. Shankarial Banker has privately written to Mr. Vakil apologising for the inclusion of the controverted statement in the pamphlet as "having inadvertently crept in." I am very sorry that Mr. Banker should have been so far cowed down by Mr. Vakil's wrath as to wish to release me from a responsibility which was mine and which I still hold as mine. When I undertook the work of organising the Exhibition it was never implied in the undertaking that my opinions shall coincide with those of any professional critic, nor that the Secretary shall be reduced to apologising for my incompetence.

Thanking you for the hospitality of your columns. Yours, etc.,

NANDLAL BOSE.

Santiniketan.

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POTHAN JOSEPH CALLING!

(Continued from page 5)

day. He followed this up by his serial on Gujarati, Parsi, Maharatta, East Indian etc. and every day, his columns were awaited with interest. His thumb-nail sketches of Messrs Nariman, Tairsee and Bharucha are classics in themselves and even the late Mr. Joseph Baptista and Narayanrao Kulkarni live to-day in his writings.

PEN PICTURES

Even political acerbities can be cured by the saving grace of humour and Mr. Joseph has proved it beyond the possibility of doubt. Too generous to a fault, his office room became the rendezvous of leaders and chota leaders who were so engrossed in his sallies of wit that they forgot that they were models in an artist's den. The late Mr. Shyam Sunder Chakravarti, the editor of the now defunct "Servant" of Calcutta had been to Bombay years back in connection with the purchase of machinery for his paper. He had a note of introduction to Mr. Pothan Joseph from a common friend in Calcutta and saw him in his office. The next day he was surprised to find himself caricatured full column down to the details of his "Darhi". Much put out at this cavalier-like treatment, Mr. Chakravarti walked in the next day to give the writer a bit of his mind, but the irate victim parted with a warm handshake, when he was told by the writer that he did nothing but indulge in the gentle pastime of "singeing" the old man's beard."

Rao Bahadur Kalidas Gandhi, Junagadh State Engineer, who has been appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer in the Western India States' Agency in the absence of Mr. E. J. Wilkinson.

EPIC OUT OF TRIFLES

Apart from lively character-sketches, he can write an epic out of trifles, drawing a wealth of materials from the Bible and the beer alike. Writing on sartorial reforms, he suddenly pitched upon the loin cloth of the Mahatma and strayed into the realms of V shape gowns and Parisienne La Mode. The joke ended with the Central Provinces and the Berar! Bakehouse Lane went into roars of laughter and schoes of the same were heard on the Back Bay.

The Assembly sessions in Simla and Delhi gave good copy to Mr. Joseph where he was always present with his small pocket-book and pencil for the jottings. When Sir George Schuster in one of his speeches defended gold flight and spoke eloquently of the "staying power of the masses." Mr. Joseph literally tore the official fallacy to tatters with his inimitable sarcasm. When Sir Harisingh Gour defended Ottawa Pact on the pretext that the issue would be clarified "ambulando." Mr. Joseph took up the expression of the Nagpur Knight and used it against him with telling advantage. He immediately ransacked the Assembly library for the meaning of the word, and even the dictionary having failed to clarify its meaning, he brought out columns and columns of hot stuff exploding the "ambulando" theory of Ottawa. The Pothan-Shankar Combine formed a sort of Hindenburg line in journalism, and even the Treasury benches were afraid of it. Delhi and Simla circles used to scan the lines of the column of "Over the Cup of Tea" to find who's who in the day's joke. I have it on reliable authority that Lord Willingdon was a voracious reader of the column.

Mr. Pothan Joseph will now be calling! But alas not 'over a cup of Tea'.

The second officer was upbraiding a seaman for his bibulous habits.

"Just think, Tappin," he said. "If it wasn't for your weakness for rum you might have been a second officer like me, instead of just a sailor before the mast."

Stow that stuff!" answered Tappin, gruffly. "When I'm in my cups I'm an admiral."

WINS RADIO FAME.

Here's Beatrice Hagen, 18-year-old Hollywood girl, a lyric soprano, nominated by Southern California radio editors as the first Hollywood Radio Baby Star, for her outstanding work on the air during 1935. She will appear at St.Moritz Hotel in New York as a guest artist on a Paul Whiteman broadcast.

ALL FREE IN

RUSSIA REALISES LENIN'S IDEAL

"Every kitchen maid must learn to rule the state".—Lenin.

Throughout the world a struggle goes on for woman's equality and freedom, with varying methods and varying success. The methods most commonly known are those of different women's organizations which fight, decade after decade, for new specific increases in woman's "rights". They count their victories by the number of women who one by one attain high office, by the number of rights slowly secured: the right to vote to enter industry, to inherit property, to divorce, to some individual status after marriage. Undoubted gains they have known, and also many disillusions. A tireless woman in New England recently told me that she had fought for thirty years to get "a decent inspection of women's labour in our state" and that they would "probably lose it at the next election". Nor does the elevation of the occasional women to high position necessarily improve the lot of women generally. Women the world over are still unequal to men, bound by a thousand discriminations. In the backward lands of the East hundreds of millions of women are obviously a subject sex. Not even in the most advanced capitalist countries are they quite equal with men; the long list of disabilities against which the National Women's Party protests in America is evidence of that. Even those rights which they have attained are to-day under attack by Fascism, which under the phrases of chivalry drives women back to the Middle Ages. It is therefore the more amazing that in eighteen years Soviet women should have gained an equality unknown elsewhere in the world, writes Anna Louise Strong in "Asia".

No freedom comes without battle. The October Revolution created the economic, legal and political basis of woman's equality. Yet in every village and factory women still had to fight their way over the traditional habit of centuries, which lingered in their own souls and the souls of men. But these barriers of the past were no longer buttressed by ancient law and by the need of private industry for cheap woman's labour. Soviet women had all the power of the state to help them, and the stimulus of the ruling Communist Party urging them to exercise their rights. Gains once made were secure; for the root of the old inequality was gone.

In Freedom's Battle

The first women to establish their freedom were the workers in the factories who took part with their men in the Revolution. I recall Dunia, once an illiterate textile worker, living with her husband and three children in the same room with another family, nine people in all. Dunia was one of those who in the first year of Revolution seized the manager's house for a day nursery so that her children might have space to grow. She learned to read and began to rise in political and social work, as did simultaneously millions of others. She said to me: "Once life went on without us workers, still more without us women. The father gave the woman to the husband; she was slave to her man and her factory. Now I am slave to no one. The road is open to all life". This phrase of the "open road to life" I have heard hundreds of times from working women.

The emancipation of peasant women came more slowly. Scores of women presidents of villages have told me of their difficulties with the peasant men who jeered at "petticoat rule". They laughed at the first woman we elected to the village soviet so much that she could do nothing; at the next election we put in six women and now it is we who laugh." This was a typical statement. Anna K——, president of Gulin village, organised "active women" around her to put thorugh village reforms against the kulaks. Makul Oi, president in a Central Asian village, led a band of perspiring but determined women to repair the roads and bridges till she shamed the men into sharing the work.

Economic Freedom

The wide-spread collectivization of farming 1930 gave woman's freedom in the rural districts its needed economic base. Much of the opposition shown by the older peasants to collectivization was caused by the shattering effect of woman's new equality on the practical home. "These immoral young people who break up the home the minute they get married", cursed a stubborn "father of the family" in my hearing. His comment bewildered me until I realised that the "home" which had been "broken" was the patriarchal family which gave the old man rights over his sons, his daughters-in-law and his grandchildren. The young married couple had made their new home on the economic base supplied by the new collective farm; and the old man resented it.

Farm women everywhere in the collective farms are suddenly awakening to the implications of their independent income. Drunken husbands are no longer masters in the home. "I got for myself a warm new coat, a dress and shoes; I got clothes for the children," said a farm woman displaying her purchases in the local market. "But my man spent his money on drink and I'll buy him nothing. I've told him if he gets drunk again I'll throw him out of the house and not even feed him. The farm will back me up, unless he quits drinking and loafing. I can get along without him in the collective farm". Some thirty million farm women from Leningrad to Vladivostok are awakening to the amazing fact that they can manage to get along economically without their husbands.

Most cruel and bloody of all was the fight for woman's freedom in those lands of Central Asia where for centuries veiled women had been sold like chattles to the harems. Here local religion and custom supported men who murdered their wives for the crime of unveiling. When young folks in Tashkent schools spent vacations agitating for women's freedom, one girl's body was sent back in a cart. Accompanying the hacked pieces were the words, "This is your woman's freedom." In another locality of Central Asia, nine murders of women occurred before any were discovered by central authority; every attempt to get justice was met by local vengeance.

But the women of Central Asia led by the hope which the new government gave them and the new industries encouraged, fought their way into freedom. The blood of martyrs stirred them to greater struggle; fifty thousand women marched at the funeral of the Tashkent girl student as a mark of protest. In Bokhara, citadel of Mohammedan orthodoxy, a spectacular unveiling of women in great meeting and processions took place in International Women's Day, March 8, 1928. Amid indescribable enthusiasm the women tore off veils, stamped on them, threw them on the streets and at the feet of speakers. When an unveiled woman was murdered by her husband and his brother, a public trial was held in a great mass meeting; the murderers were swiftly condemned and executed. From that time women walked unveiled in holiest Bokhara. Today a woman, Abidova, who at the age of twelve was sold in marriage to pay a fifteen ruble debt of her father, is vice-president of the Uzbeck Republic, and its permanent representative in Moscow.

Their New Freedom

These women of the East are quite aware of the relation of their new freedom to the socially owned means of production.

"The roar of the factory is in me.

It gives me rhythm,
It gives me energy!"

sing the Uzbek girls of the state silk mill which brought them out of the harems. Another song makes the application wider:

"Flower of the East, the time has come
To cast off the veil and the paranja.....

For a thousand years you slept in darkness under the yoke,
When you awake, when you arise from deep sleep,
The workers of the world await you!"

Steadily the share of Soviet women in industry and in public life has climbed upward. The percentage of women among industrial workers has risen by a steady 3 per cent a year during the Five-Year Plan, and in 1935 was 42 per cent. of all persons gainfully employed. In technical higher schools 36 per cent. of the students are women, in medical schools 75 per cent; in no institutions of learning is there any discrimination against women. The percentage of women who took part in elections rose from 28 per cent. of all eligible women in 1926 to 80.3 per cent. in 1934. Women constituted 19.2 per cent of the membership of city soviets in 1926; this rose to 32.1 per cent. in 1934. The change in the rural districts was greater; a 9.9 percentage of women in 1926 in village soviets rose to 26.4 per cent in 1934. Less than 1 per cent of the villages had woman presidents in 1926, though even this figure testified to the successful fight of thousands of women; by 1934 the figure was over 8 per cent. More than a million women to-day hold some form of public office in the Soviet Union, including 400,000 elected members of the soviets, 400,000 members of local government commissions, 112,000 "co-judges" in the courts, a function similar to but somewhat more specialized than that of American jurors, and 100,000 members of managing boards of co-operatives. "Women are a mighty power," said Stalin, "which the Party raised up and set in action."

In all aspects of her individual life the Soviet women has achieved a unique equality and freedom —in the choice of a job, in study, in marriage and the rearing of children. Girls choose their future work as freely as boys do, unaware of the clashing claims of career and marriage which form so much of the content of feminist discussion under capitalism. They expect, like men to marry; I recall not a single old maid in all my Soviet acquaintance. But most of them expect to keep on with work after marriage; no law compels them to this, but they find it economically advantageous and socially more interesting. They expect the state to help them keep on with their work, by pro-

SOVIET LAND

EVERY KITCHEN MAID, A RULER

viding special care in childbirth and help in rearing children.

Women In Professions

The textile city of Tver, now renamed Kalinin, gives an example of the varied kinds of work done by women. Tver's two most important women are Unna Kallgina, city secretary of the Communist Party than which no higher post in the city exists, and Feodorova, who held till recently the prize of "best weaver" for the U. S. S. R. Thousands of others follow in the footsteps of these leaders.

Policeman Lily travels fearlessly through dark woods around the city to round up criminal gangs. On one occasion, when she was conveying a prisoner caught setting fire to turf fields, she was set upon in the woods by two of his accomplices and brought back to jail not one criminal but three. That same evening she played the part of fragile heroine in black gown in the local dramatic club; for Lily as an ardent amateur actress specializing in dainty feminine parts. Black-eyed Katya is a street-car conductor, with the best record among the twenty-seven women conductors of Tver. She is also in the scond year of the workers' college, where she studies Turgenev and geometry. Morosov, the motorman.

All the young men admire Nina, eighteen-year-old glider pilot, who three days a week sails through the air on light wings. Her regular job is in the car works, making valves on railway cars. But her pastime is the aviation club and she expects some day to be an avaitor. Zoya is champion motor mechanic in a clothing factory and also chairman of its shop committee, handling trade union affairs for five hundred and sixty women; in her spare time she is an enthusiastic ski runner, who took second place in a contest held by the clothing workers of five provinces. Marusia is studying to be a doctor; Tonia is a former spinner who did such good work on the wall-newspaper that she is now a full time writer. Dusix was the city's first woman chauffeur; the boys used to run after her yelling "Girl driver." by one the girls of Tver have conquered every trade and profession. So have the women throughout the U.S.S.R.

The Sub-Way Workers

Foreign visitors are occasionally shocked to find women taking part in heavy and dirty labour, field work, street-cleaning, even digging the subway. But Soviet women are still of the generation of peasants, who worked in the fields. They know that in all ages women have done heavy labour; it is the skilled work from which they have been barred. They know that equal share in labour means in the U.S.S.R. equal share in ruling and in all opportunities of life. So young girls fought for the right to equal work on the subway, against engineers and miners who didn't want to let the women underground. They worked knee-deep in water alongside experienced men, challenged them to records, and often beat them. "The subway was the richest experience of my life," said a prize-winning girl.

There are, however, regulations governing women's labour, which prohibit work proved by experiment more dangerous to women than to men. Women may not engage in trades involving danger of lead poisoning, may not lift weights above a certain amount. Special regulations, reenforced by medical observation, surround the whole period of pregnancy, and the last six to eight weeks women may not work. Many labour processes are constantly under investigation to determine whether or not they are injurious to women; when experiment shows that they are, they are prohibited. This is no sex discrimination but part of the ordinary routine of the public health service, which steadily investigates the effect of occupations and bars from them those groups of the population which might be injured. Thus sand-blasting trades are prohibited to youth, which is more susceptible than older people are to tuberculosis from sand-blasting. No trade or profession is prohibited in advance as "unwomanly."

Woman Polar Explorer

Access not to heavy labour but to skilled professions distinguishes Soviet women from those of other lands. Anna Kofanova won fame as operator of a harvester combine, harvesting fifteen hundred acres in one season, the township record. Natalia Mikailova is director of a machine tractor station entirely manned by women which services the fifteen thousand acres of thirty-two collective farms. Shchetinina, the ship captain, navigates the ocean. The envelopes of Soviet stratostats were designed by a woman chemist. Irene Rousinova was the first woman polar explorer, wintering several seasons in the North; she has been followed by hosts of others, including Nina Demme, who for two years has managed the scientific station on North Land. Galina Medovnik, who weeded tobacco in Czarist days as a girl of eight, fought in the Red army during the civil war and was several times condemned to death, she escaped to become to-day the representative of housewives in the Moscow Soviet, where she superintends the building of apartment houses for workers.

Orders From A Skirt

"That wouldn't work in America," said an American engineer, referring to a Soviet woman in charge of a blast furnace. "American men would refuse to take orders from a 'skirt'." Soviet men also protested at first each advance of women into new fields of work, but the economic basis for this protest—the undercutting of wages and the contest for jobs—had been broken. Deprived of this foot, the masculine protest was merely old habit, which the attack of the women broke down. The younger workers in Soviet industry have grown up so accustomed to respecting the person who can contribute to production that resentment at "woman bosses" does not even occur to them.

Equality in work has given to women equality in every field of life: education, politics, marriage and the home. When a young couple appear at the Registry Bureau for formal registration of marriage, exactly the same questions are asked of both. It usually happens that the wife takes the husband's name and the couple establish a joint residence, but this is by no means universal. No compulsion either of law or of social pressure compels joint name or residence. Divorce is granted equally to man or woman on statement of the wish to be divorced, without need of giving any reason. Formerly the divorced partner could be notified by letter, but this led to so many abuses that the registry office must now be satisfied that both parties know they are divorced. The assumption behind Soviet marriage law remains that of equality and freedom both sexes; that any person, man or woman, should be forced by the state to a single undesired sex experience would be considered a violation of human dignity by both Soviet law and ethics.

Such freedom is not without cost and danger. In the early days especially, men took advantage of the marriage code to secure brief brides either for satisfaction of lust or for their labour in the harvest, and divorced them casually thereafter. To discourage this, Soviet law penalizes as rape any sex relation obtained "through force or fraud". In order to inform women of their rights, one example was given wide publicity in the press. A man, desiring an innocent girl and unable to obtain her except through marriage, "registered" with her and threw her out of his room the following morning. He was given the maximum jail sentence for rape. Similarly attempts of peasants to get a wife's labour for nothing and divorce her after harvest were checked by the legal decision that the woman had equal share in the harvest her work helped produce.

Many problems also arise in marriage from the fact that both partners have jobs. I met a girl tractor-driver in Siberia who mar-

(Continued on page 38)

GETS NAZI JOB!!!

Meet Miss Inga Arvad, Danish beauty, who so captivated Chancellor Adolf Hitler during a visit to Berlin that he made her chief of Nazi publicity in Denmark. Miss Arvad had a colourful career as a dancer, movie actress and newspaper woman before Herr Hitler honoured her for her "perfect Nordic beauty."

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Touring India In A Bullock Cart

Bombay At Last! Toll-Gate Nuisance

With this instalment ends the 'bullock cart thriller' of Mr. Cyril A Roseborough who with Mrs. Roseborough, toured through the principal towns of Northern and Central India in a bullock cart, covering a distance of 4,790 miles during a period of nearly two years since their start from Hubli on 18th April 1934.

CHAPTER IV

We Enter Bombay Presidency

The road from Akola to Edalabad, the first town in the Bombay Presidency, in East Khandesh, is a rather circuitous route. Heading west from Akola, we passed the town of Balapur, then on to Khamgaon, the cotton centre of Berar District, a north-west direction to Nandura, then twenty miles south-west to Motala, twelve miles from Buldana. Here one turns in a northerly direction to Malkapur, fifteen miles further on. From Nandura to Malkapur is thirty five miles by road, though by rail it is only eighteen to twenty miles.

"Toll Gates"

The road from Malkapur became worse and worse. It was not necessary to enquire if we had entered the Bombay Presidency or not. Cobble stones made their appearance—small boulders would be the more correct definition—and the milestone read "Dhulia 101 miles." A toll-gate appeared and as I drove up the toll-keeper haughtily demanded toll. I at first refused to pay and an argument ensued. He said that no order for exemption of bullock carts fitted with pneumatics had been received by him. So to avoid further dispute I paid up. We arrived at Edalabad in very nasty weather. A bitterly cold breeze was blowing and a nasty drizzle kept up most of the day.

On stopping at the Dak Bungalow we were informed that the Engineer was expected and we could not obtain accommodation. I sent a note to the overseer asking if the Engineer was arriving that day and, if not, could we occupy the bungalow for the night only? A very courteous reply was sent to my note, and shortly after the whole P. W. D. staff walked out to the Bungalow which was a mile from the town, as also the overseer, "to welcome us". All arrangements were made for our comfort and "Buster" was not overlooked.

Leaving Edalabad for Bhusaval, I again had to pay two toll-gates. The Act passed by the Government of Bombay about two years ago exempting bullock-carts fitted with pneumatic tyres from tolls seems to have been a worthless waste of time and paper.

I sent in a complaint to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay enclosing the toll tickets and all the satisfaction I received was a stereotyped post card informing me "the matter was receiving attention," which means—nothing! Why is it that toll-gate keepers can deliberately disobey Government orders and nothing is said or done in the matter? But let one of us attempt such a thing and we are promptly found employment in the Big House! Is this one of India's unsolvable mysteries? We spent a very pleasant five days at Bhusaval. I was cordially entertained at the Indian Club and both my wife and I were invited to tea by the Secretary of the Bhusaval Educational Society.

Travelling through Jalgaon we came to Paldhi, where the only accommodation was the Police outpost. The Head Constable and his assistant treated us well, so I took their photos, to add to my souvenirs.

Erandol was reached, then on to Mhawsa and Mukti, arriving at Dhulia on Thursday the 30th January. At Dhulia I did good business with the three schools and then proceeded to Malegaon. Three miles from Malegaon is the toll-gate of Daregaon and here again was a scrap with the keeper. I paid the toll and on arrival at Malegaon stopped the cart outside the Mamlatdar's Court. I stepped in, handed in my ticket and at my request the Mamlatdar came out and satisfied himself that my cart was a bullock-cart and fitted with pneumatics, and that's where it ended.

From here we proceeded to Manmad, intending to go via Chandur to Nasik, but the name of the town has its significance. Manmad is the name and—we went "mad."

From here instead of going to Chandur we shot off for Yeola, then on to Kopargaon, Rahata, Kolhar, Rahuri, Vilad and called a halt for five days at Ahmednagar.

We Retrack From Ahmednagar

On the morning of the sixth day we left Nagar returning via Rahuri to Bableshwar. This road is the "creine de la creme" of bad roads and though we had pneumatics, at the end of a day's journey we felt "disjointed." We received much harassment from the toll gates here, but I became obstinate and refused to pay. From Bableshwar we branched off to Sangamner, then on to Sinnar. Sangamner, presented a wonderful combination of the ancient and the modern. Most of the houses are of mud and the usual type of huts one sees in prosperous villages, yet in this ancient village electric lights illuminated the otherwise dark streets.

From Sinnar the road led us down the ghats to Nasik. We did this journey in the semi-darkness before dawn. Descending the side of the hill, the road winding its way down to the base, one caught occassional glimpses of the lights of Nasik Road station away to the west. At the foot of this steep hill lies a toll-gate with a very ferocious man in charge. I was halted, the police constables in a nearby outpost were shouted for, and eventually I fetched them myself. They gave me as much assistance as my bull did, with the result I had to pay the toll. In due course we arrived at Nasik Road station and received much courtesy from the station master and his staff.

After a few hours' rest we proceeded to the town of Nasik and camped at 4 p.m. at the P.W.D. rest-house. The toll-gate ticket was duly handed to the District Magistrate and he informed me that I would have no further trouble in his district, also that the toll-gates would cease to exist after April 1st. Bombay Presidency, which prides itself on its up-to-dateness, is the only Presidency in British India that entertains such anti-diluvian ideas as toll-gates long after ancient and comparatively backward Madras had scrapped them. Ultra modern Bombay I should say! However, by the time this goes to press and I leave Bombay this menace to travellers will also have been scrapped in Bombay. All travellers will cordially agree that we hope never again to see their reappearance.

Leaving Nasik, we camped at Ghoti Police station for the night, and next morning arrived at Igatpuri to enjoy its bracing climate for five days.

Our next run was to Kasara, along the beautiful winding way, on the side of the hill, round the hill between hills, through forests with occasional glimpses of the electric trains rushing out of one tunnel over a viaduct, only to be swallowed up the next moment by another tunnel, and so zig-zag we went stopping at 10 a.m. on Saturday 7th March at Asangaon Railway station.

A Khan Saheb's Hospitality

From here, we decided, after a few hours' rest, to do a night run to Bhiwandi, owing to the heat and glare. Leaving Asangaon at 6 p.m. we proceeded through jungle area, with many ups and downs to Vasind. Here we called a temporary halt to buy some tea from the tea shop, and while waiting, a gentleman addressed us "Good evening," he said charmingly, "you are the tourists we have read about? May I introduce Khan Saheb Divkar." The speaker turned out to be the Forest Ranger.

The Khan Saheb stepped forward, and I was introduced and in turn introduced him to my wife. "Madam," he said "I am honoured." The Khan Saheb then offered us hospitality and instead of drinking bazar tea, we were entertained to a delicious tea, and later to a specially prepared dinner and very comfortable beds.

Once in the soft embrace of the bed it took much will power to rouse ourselves next morning and instead of leaving, as we had intended, at 4-30 a.m. we left at 7-0 a.m., arriving at Bhiwandi at 1-30 p.m. We had retired for the night when at 9-30 p.m. I was summoned to the door by a loud knock. I answered the summons and on opening the door found two constables outside. One man spoke English very well. "Excuse me, Sir, " he said, "my Sub-Inspector has sent me to demand your name and address and business." I will not worry you, my readers, with all I told him, it is sufficient to know I told the constable "to present my compliments to his 'Sub' and tell him to go to blazes, also that I would complain to his Superintendent at Thana."

Having had similar experiences before, I knew that complaining would be just as useful as saying nothing about it to his superior officer. I returned to bed at 10-30 p.m. and after a short sleep left Bhiwandi at 6-30 a.m. for Thana, arriving there at 10 a.m. leaving again at 6-0 p.m. and put the brakes on at 10-0 p.m. at Kurla Railway station, where we also received much courtesy from the station master.

Leaving "Buster" to have a day's rest at Kurla and our cart in charge of a porter, we came by train to arrange accommodation in Bombay. This done we returned and left Kurla at 10 p.m. on Tuesday night, arriving at the Savoy Hotel, Bombay at 1 a.m. on Wednesday 11th March 1936. We had been travelling twenty-three months and with our one and only pal "Buster", we had at last arrived safe in Bombay, unarmed and unharmed under the Unseen and Powerful Hand of God after traversing 4790 miles of wild and jungle country. Now we call a halt 'pro temp,' while "Buster" enjoys a rest and recuperates his strength for his next jaunt to South India.

(THE END).

STATE WEDDING AT AMOD.
Wedding took place recently at Amod of Mr. Mansinh Rana, son of Bhasaheb of Amad. Photograph taken on the occasion shows the bridegroom with some of his friends from Bombay.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

"THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE"

"The Peoples Tribune" (Shanghai) is an influential fortnightly magazine dealing with public affairs in China. Obviously it is a staunch supporter of the Nationalist Government of China and faithfully backs up the Kuo-mintang. As a natural corollary it tries to belittle the growing influence of Soviet China.

The most important article in the April issue is the summary of financial and industrial conditions of China during 1935 made by Mr. T. V. Soong, the chairman of the Bank of China. It is a comprehensive survey of the economic conditions of China the financial difficulties it had to undergo and the circumstances that led to the introduction of the new currency policy in November last.

The letter of Junius Sincus is highly interesting as it shows to what extent organised smuggling is carried on by Japanese merchants in the Demilitarised Zone in China with the connivance of Japanese Consuls. "The Balance-sheet of Dictatorship and Democracy" is a passionate plea for democracy by Ma. H. P. Howard. Besides the quaint Chinese tale, The Tragedy of Kung-I-Chi" other articles, "Sense and non-sense" "Bolshivism in Shanghai." "A plabue of Egypt— and of China" make interesting reading for everybody interested in the problems confronting China to-day.—A M.

The examiners were checking up the students' papers.

"Can't let this youth pass," said one handing his colleague a paper.

"He can't spell properly."

"What's he done wrong?" asked the other.

"He spells 'proceed' with only one 'e,'" said the first.

"Where's he come from?" his colleague asked.

"Ceylon," came the reply.

"Hm," smiled the second, "that accounts for the spelling. He comes from the land of the Cingalese."

Elements Of Democratic Machinery

"The Democratic Process" by Beni Prasad, (Oxford University Press; Pp. 301).

The only thing that is unintelligible, or somewhat misleading, in this book is its title. A glance at the list of contents will show that such interesting questions as: Production; Population; Man and the Machine; Race and Nation; etc., have to be and have been discussed. But, if one understands by "Process" something like a method of working out a given idea or principle, then the work under its present title is calculated to give a misleading idea of its tenour to the superficial student.

There are, indeed, chapters, particularly towards the end of the book,—i.e., those on Social Control and the New Order, Democratic Government, Machinery of the Democratic State, Public Opinion, which may well be regarded as explaining the process of Democracy in practice. Read in the light of these later sections, the former, too, become intelligible, if only as the conditions, or environment, in which modern democracies have to function. But, if the author's intention was to stress the objective side of his thesis, and lay emphasis on the working out of the democratic idea in practice, would it not have been better to begin with the later chapters and explain their bearing,—and therefore the bearing of the democratic process as a whole,—on the more fundamental problems of modern civilised society? But, perhaps, it is no more than a difference in the mode of approach to the subject; and certainly, it does not, in the least detract from the instrinsic merits of the work.

In itself, the work is a careful study, as becomes a university thesis simple in style, painstaking analysis, the work deals with the most outstanding questions concerning democracies in practice. The author seems to be a Liberal of the classical school in his political philosophy; and so appears found to the justification of democracy upon the claim to self-realisation, perhaps not allowing sufficient weight to the influence of education and environment, of social institutions and historical tradition, which affect essentially even our ideas of what community self-realisation should consist in. Not that Dr. Beniprasad is unaware of the historical fiction of race and cultural uniqueness, which might entitle certain political institutions of particular communities to a pre-eminent right to survival. But without insisting too much upon the central theme of dialectic materialism, as applied to social organisation or political mechanism, one may question the logic of writers who, realising the influence of environment and forces inherent in a given scheme of social organisation which act and react upon each other so continuously as to bring about their own transformation, would nevertheless pin their faith to the customary forms of western representative institutions and responsible governments as the best means of social evolution, calculated most effectively to lead to the intended goal. "There is" rightly observes the learned Doctor, "no single formula of self-realisation. The conditions of development must vary with time and places (p. 23). And yet, the sum total of his effort in this book leaves one with the impression that, with a little tinkering here and a little patching there, the existing institutions—of property, religion, family, and the State,—as exemplified particularly in the European democracies would serve the turn of all civilised and civilising communities. (Compare chapter on "Goods and Services", whose central idea seems to be epitomised in the following sentence: "It is obvious that property has been a powerful aid to self-realisation") With such an undertone consistently influencing the main theme, it is needless to comment further on the actual contribution made in this work to Political Science, or even as to the proper evaluation made by the writer of new forms and ideas of political organisation since the communist revolution in Russia has been an accomplished fact. Did it not sound an impertinence, one would very much like to recommend to Dr. Beni Prasad a careful study of Mr. Webb's recently published monumental work on "Soviet Communism: a new civilisation" and see if he would reconsider some of the postulates of his political philosophy.

Taken by itself, however, the work is a most erudite effort, carefully documented on every important point discussed in the body of the work. The chapters on Production, Population, Man and Machine, and Militarism, make particularly interesting reading, full of information, and replete with highly suggestive remarks. It is written in a simple, direct style which makes its message,—such as it is understandable by the beginner in the subject as clearly, perhaps, as by the advanced student; and we must, therefore, compliment the learned writer on his very concise effort at laying out the elements of democratic machinery, and the difficulties of its working, or the problems that it has to face, in such a brief compass, and yet so thoroughly.

K. T. S.

IN MEMORIAM

Why should we do dishonour to God,
By weeping over our lamentations?
Why should we unjustly ourselves defraud,
By refusing His worthy consolations?

Looking sadly down, with weeping eyes,
Upon the remains of our departed,
Let's remember what we now prize,
Is not the great one we really regarded

It's but the raiement in which "she" drest;
Her soul has sped, we conceive not how,
But home at last to eternal rest,
In the sanctity of His bosom now.

A. Talwar.

NEW PEACE PLAN

Association Of American Nations

WASHINGTON.

Proposals from three Latin-American governments that a league of American nations be formed to preserve peace in the western hemisphere were made public by the State Department.

They were among the specific suggestions sent to President Roosevelt by the heads of 17 South and Central American states in their formal acceptances of the United States Government's invitation to the forthcoming Inter-American peace conference.

Included also were recommendations for America-wide co-operation in limitation of armaments and mutual collaboration in the economic development of the respective countries. The conference is planned for this summer in Buenos Aires.

Presidents Alfonso Lopez of Columbia, Rafael L. Trujillo of the Dominion Republic and Jorge Ubico of Guatemala, joined in urging the creation of a League of American nations, not only as a means of preserving peace in the new world but as an effective adjunct to organizations fostering the same aim for the world as a whole.

President Ubico proposed such an agency be known as the Association of American Nations and that its members be pledged to mutual assistance in case of aggression against one of their number by a non-American power.

He also suggested creation of a permanent court of inter-American justice, modelled after the World Court at the Hague, for settlement of disputes within the Americas by arbitration.

President Trujillo expressed the belief that a "capital point" of the conference agenda should be a study "of the possibility of founding a league of American nations of a permanent character, the action of which would be more efficacious and advantageous for the countries than that of the League of Nations.

He proposed such a continental organization, like the Geneva agency, hold periodic general assemblies, be represented permanently by a directive council and act according to the tenor of the provisions of a covenant, the primary objective of which would be to lay the foundation of Pan-American international justice.

Without directly recommending a league President Gabriel Terra of Uruguay said that specific inter-American peace action might be destined to strengthen and broaden the Geneva covenant, "not only because of the similarity of purposes but also because it would extend the procedures in favour of peace to American countries outside the League, such as the United States of America, Brazil, Paraguay and Costa Rica."

Dealers from all parts of the world are attending the ninth London International Stamp Dealers' Bourse, which has opened at the Holborn Restaurant, London. Millions of stamps will change hands during the three days of the Bourse, prices being called in many languages and currencies.

An American tourist had an invitation to shoot over a large estate in England. On the evening before the shoot he went to see the game-keeper.

"Say, I'm one of the crack shots in the States," he said. "Tomorrow you'll be loading for me, and for every bird I miss I'll give you half-a-dollar."

After the shoot the game-keeper went to the local pub and recounted the American's boast to a friend.

"And how d'd you get on "asked the other.

"Oh," interpid the game-keeper, "I'd had another blank cartridge I'd have made a level fiver!"

New Era For Egypt ?

MISS CHESLEY ("TARABEN") DEAD

Mahatma's Canadian Disciple Who Sacrificed All For Humanity

"HER WORK BEYOND PRAISE," SAYS GANDHIJI

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, May 23.

Information has been received here that Miss Mary Albee Chesley (alias "Taraben"), a Canadian lady, and disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, who was working at the Khadi All-India Village Industries Association Ashram, near Betul died at Hardwar, after a brief illness. Her death has cast a gloom amongst the workers of the Industries Association.

Gandhiji, in the course of a letter to Miss Barr and Mr. Lapaliker, two other workers of the same Ashram, says the news when it came to me was unbelievable. Her love for humanity at large was beyond praise. She had sacrificed everything for the cause that she believed in.

NEGUS FOR ENGLAND

Will Sail On Board British Cruiser

HAIFA, May 23.

Negus is leaving this afternoon on board the British cruiser "Cape Town" presumably 'en route' to England.—Reuter.

FOR GIBRALTAR IN "CAPETOWN."

LONDON, May 23.

The Negus who is attended by a retenue of eight, is travelling as far as Gibraltar in the "Capetown" and will then continue in a liner.—Reuter.

Branch Of Bank Of Italy Opened In Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA, May 23.

Financial reorganisation of Ethiopia was begun when a branch of the Bank of Italy was opened. The Thaler is at present semi-officially worth six lire. The stores, as they reopen with stocks sent hurriedly from Djibouti, accept payment in lire.

It is understood that the Bank of Ethiopia will be liquidated as soon as all the creditors will be receiving hundred per cent. Thaler notes are also covered hundred per cent. Peasants of the interior are already widely accepting the Italian currency.—Reuter.

Raising Of Sanctions Against Italy

GENEVA, May 23.

The Co-ordination Committee will meet immediately after the Council meeting on 16th June to consider the raising of sanctions against Italy as suggested by Chile.—Reuter's Special.

20 Abyssinian Nobles Reach Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, May 23.

Twenty Abyssinian Nobles have arrived from Djibouti. They include Dedjasmatch Nasibou the ex-Leader of the Southern Army, and Princess Tennagne, the Negus's eldest daughter, and the wife of Ras Desta, who escaped with the Emperor.—Reuter's Special

"Anglo Egyptian Friendship To Be Cemented"

Nahas Pasha Optimistic About Good Result Of Conversations

CAIRO, May 23.

A speech from the Throne delivered by the Premier Nahas Pasha, at the opening of the new Parliament, declared that the Anglo-Egyptian conversations were proceeding, in an atmosphere of serene cordiality, whereby it was possible to smooth out the difficulties. It expressed great hope that the conversations would soon end with negotiations resulting in an honourable agreement, embodying the independence of Egypt and tightening the bonds of friendship and alliance between the two nations.

HELP TO WORKERS.

Declaring that the main intention of the Government was to help the workers and Fellaheen in a speech he foreshadowed the creation of an industrial credit bank, and also outlined a scheme for the relief of unemployment by irrigating the land to the north of the Nile Delta.

An amnesty of all political crimes since 1930 except murder was announced, also the impending abolition of the Corvee.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT OPENS

CAIRO, May 23.

Parliament opened at 8 a. m. Doctor Ahmed Maher was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.—Reuter

POLICE STATION FIRED AT

Demonstrators Fired On In Retaliation

HAIFA, May 23.

Demonstrators attacked and fired at a police station in Acre, Seriously wounding a native constable. The police returned the crowd's fire and dispersed them. Their casualties are unknown.—Reuter.

Italy And International Labcur Conference

GENEVA, May 22.

It is officially announced, that Italy will attend the International Labour Conference opening on June 4.—Reuter.

FR. JAROUSSEAU'S EXPULSION SUSPENDED

ROME, May 22.

The Italian Government have suspended the expulsion of Fr Jarousseau.

Thus the venerable old prelate has again beaten the authorities as he defied, 40 years ago, a similar order of Emperor Menelik.—Reuter.

NOTE:

(It will be recalled that Fr Jarousseau, French Missionary Bishop of Harar, was ordered to leave Abyssinia last week on the ground that he was engaged in anti-Italian activities)

EMOLUMENTS OF SIND MINISTERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 23.

A decision has now been reached by the Government of India fixing the salary of the 'interim' Ministers of Sind at Rs. 3,000 per month.

There will be no allowance except travelling expenses attached thereto. A few more clerks have been engaged thus gradually increasing the complement of the Secretariat staff.

Considerable progress has been made with regard to the preparation of the budget to be presented to the Advisory Council on June 8.

Mr. R. Zarbakht Khan has been appointed as temporary Horticulturist in the Bihar and Orissa Fruit Research Scheme.

NEWSPAPER OFFICIALS CONVICTED AGAIN

Sequel To Attack On M. Leon Blum

PARIS, May 23.

Maurras was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and a fine of 200 francs, on a new prosecution of inciting to the murder of M. Blum.

De Lest was sentenced to eight days, with the benefit of the First Offenders' Act, which was not extended to Maurras.

Maurras delivered a vigorous political speech in the defence of attacking the Premier-presumptive. There was a demonstration outside the Court when Maurras left, between rival sections, in the course of wh'ch the police made a baton charge.—Reuter's Special.

(The following two Paris messages speak for themselves:—

Paris March 21.—M. Maurras has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment; for incitement to crime Joseph De Lest is fined 100 francs.

A Paris message of 15th February stated:—

"Charles Maurras, Director of "The Action Francaise" was charged by the examining Magistrate with incitement to murder arising out of a newspaper article. The charge follows swiftly the Camelots du Roi's attack on M. Leon on Thursday last, but the article, does not name M. Blum or others.

Joseph De Lest, Manager of the newspaper, was charged with incite to murder".)

Industrial Research Council

SIMLA, May 23.

It is understood that the Industrial Research Council meets in Calcutta on July 2 and 3. A number of items are on the agenda which include road research, co-ordination with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and visit to Alipur Test House on July 3. The Secretary of the Industries Department will preside.—United Press.

IRISH SWEEP DERBY DRAW.

Luck Of Rangoon Karachi And Bombay

DUBLIN, May 23.

Dreby Draw is as under:—

Plastercast DV. 7.908.

Unkarree, B. 64 Maung Taulay Street, Rangoon.

Eranhild, Q.S. 42331, Prabhat Shroff, Karkala, Madras.

Pikebarn L.L. 42870, Wimpole, R. A. Mess, Razmak.

Precipitation N.A. 68528, We Ten, C/o D. P. Supply Co., P. O., Sitarampur, Burdwan.

Pongo, L.S. 50485, Raja, C/o Mechanical Supervisor, West Wharf, Karachi.

Dugnaytronin, D.D. 89692, Hajra, Adamjee Match Factory, Rangoon.

Bonspiel, B.B. 88483, Bijli, Royal Tank Corps, Kirkee

BOMBAY IN PICTURE TOO

Philadelphus C. L. 88,465, Coral, Safia Manzil, Sussex Road, Byculla.

Epigram, Sule, Pagoda, Wharf B. I. S. N. Co. Rangoon.

Star Comedian, B. D. 85,726 O K A A W U Sein Pwibir Ywataung.

Allensford P. J. 48,011 Tikadar Mohalla, Bajar Gate, Bikaner.

Angel Bread, D. B. 83,373 Children Traffic Inspector, Rewari, Punjab, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Zelmos, D. E. 90,504, Saturday Luck, 41st Street, Mandalay.—Reuter's Special.

Aga Khan's Derby Hope Quoted At 6 To 1 Against

LONDON, May 22.

The following is the Derby Call-Over:

6 to 1 against Taj Akbar taken and offered, 13 to 2 against Pay Up offered, 7 to 1 taken, 7 to 1 against Noble King offered, 15 to 2 taken, 13 to 1 against Boswell, 100 to 7 against Balanisar, 100 to 6 against Mahmoud, 20 to 1 against Abjer, taken and offered, 20 to 1 Carioca offered, 22 to 1 taken, 25 to 1 Thankerton offered, 31 to 1 taken, 33 to 1 against Barrystar and Midstream.

40 to 1 His Grace, Raeburn, Magnet and Fearless Fox.

45 to 1 Couvert.

50 to 1 Bel Aethel and Rhodes Scholar all taken and offered.—Reuter.

IRISH HOSPITALS DERBY

Receipts Total Over Two Millions

LONDON, May 23.

Amid colourful marine setting, designed to remind the world that there is still as good fish in the sea as ever caught, the draw for the Irish Hospitals Derby Sweepstake began at Dublin to-day.

Powerscourt announced that despite a shorter interval available for selling tickets and various obstacles the receipts had exceeded last year's.

The total receipts were £2,063,556 prize fund £1,233,375 divisible by twelve 100,000 units and five residual prizes of £5,337. Drawers of horses receive 413 First, second and third in the race receive 30,000, 15,000 and 10,000 respectively.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Unemployed the only European managed Service securing Agency assures you employment immediately. Apply Jones Service Bureau, Opposite Cafe Rex, 427, Girgaum, Bombay.

Wanted candidates for Telegraph, Station Master, Wireless, Radio and Broadcasting. Rail fare paid. Prospectus on 2 annas. Royal Telegraph and Railway Duties College, Dadar, Bombay. (6203).

44. MEDICAL.

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. Cures Piles, Fistula, Prolapses Ani, Literature free. (6090).

Piles. If not cured by thousands of remedies, blood does not stop flowing from them, you wish lifelong cure within 3 days. See personally C. V. Salayawala, Piles Specialist, corner, Dadiseth Agiyari Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (6093).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Any subject. Send us your list of wants. New books received every **week from Europe** and America. Catalogues sent free. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3217)

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Send Time and Date of Birth or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1, Five years Rs. 2-8-0. Extensive Rs. 8. Testimonials highest. The Sanjivi Astral Works, P. O. Kasim Kota, Vizag. Dt. (6128).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

For Sale—Soda Factory a going concern—with up to date machineries. Owner retires. A good chance for investors in business. Box No. 6149, "Bombay Chronicle."

All kind of Sewing Threads, Buttons, Wools, Needles and Tailoring materials can be had at moderate prices. Mofussil orders sent by V. P. P. A. Kamrudin Sons, 49, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. (R6195).

SHIP'S CAPTAIN AND DOCTOR

Dr. T. J. Thompson Wells writes: In reference to the case before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court on the 22nd instant where a complaint was made against me by a Mr. A. V. Peterson, in the last paragraph of your report, I am afraid, there is an error. It was the complainant who called me a "black swine" and other abusive words and not that I called him one. He was struck for refusing to withdraw the same and refused to fight.

Hundreds Join In Ajmer Scuffle

AJMER, May 23.

A mild altercation between a Hindu and a Muslim worker of the Local Carriage Shops, resulted in a mass fighting yesterday, hundreds collecting on either side outside the shop premises at lunch time.

Lathis and stones were freely used. Many persons were injured on either side including one of the Shop's European Officers who intervened to pacify the belligerants.

Timely arrival of the police, however, saved the situation from growing grave.—United Press.

"PLAGUE" AT GATEWAY

Motor Boat Which Causes Unnecessary Noise At Apollo Bunder

The Secretary of the Western India Automobile Association, writes:—

In addition to the many complaints which I have received from members in the Apollo Bunder area regarding the unnecessary sounding of motor horns, I have now received a further complaint regarding a motor boat which has recently started perambulating the waters in the vicinity of the Gateway of India and the Taj Mahal Hotel, making a noise like a car permanently on test.

Contrary to the usual practice of carrying an underwater exhaust which annoys nobody, this boat has an open exhaust projecting above the roof, and the persistent din created by it is both disturbing and annoying.

This plague, however, is not the only one to which the residents of Apollo Bunder area are subjected. Wireless sets, run at full blast for prolonged periods, add to the uncomfortable turmoil, and amongst the principal offenders in this way are a certain restaurant on Merewether Road and a pleasure launch which appears at week ends, and sometimes in the evenings, advertising trips around the Dufferin, which use their wireless sets to attract public attention to them.

A Public Nuisance.

If these practices are allowed to continue unchecked, wireless in this country will rapidly develop into a public nuisance instead of the public blessing it was originally intended to be.

The Western India Automobile Association has striven diligently for the establishment of silence zones in this city, and a Government Notification has now been issued empowering the Commissioner of Police and District Magistrate to prohibit the use of horns, gongs and other warning devices on motor vehicles between certain hours in selected areas; and it is sincerely hoped that these officers will speedily be empowered to prohibit also the use of open exhausts on motor boats and the abuse of wireless sets and gramophones.

Advertisers do not seem to realize that the most people would prefer to listen to a soft-toned instrument rather than a blaring, offensive nuisance.

"NEW TENDENCIES IN ECONOMIC THEORY"

Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee gave a short talk on "New Tendencies in Economic Theory" at a meeting of the Commerce Graduates' Association held on Friday evening. Principal M. L. Tannan of the Sydenham College, presided.

The lecturer gave a brief criticism and exposition of the new book of Mr. J. M. Caines "The General Theory of Employment, interest, and money". It attacks the various assumptions which economists of the classical school have been making with the result that economic theory has ceased to be in a position to solve the economic problems of the actual world. Apart from its contribution to economic theory there is no doubt that it forms a very good answer to Marxism and the ideals of Socialism regarding the appropriation of the means of production by the state.

The lecturer went on to examine the means suggested by Caines to bring about not only reduction of unemployment but also for improving international trade.

Light refreshments were served and the meeting came to a close after the usual vote of thanks.

SUPER TAMIL TALKIE

SUNDAY 24th MAY
at 10-30 a. m. morning

LOTUS PICTURES, LTD.

present

ORIGINAL
"SARANGADHARA"

Featuring:
SANGITHA VIDWAN
SRINIVASAN
T. M. SARADAMBAL
BEST SOUND RECORDING

Every word rings like a Rupee

Rare dances of the troupe of Miss AZURI

Produced at Wadia Movietone and will be screened at

PLAZA

SEE TO-DAY

LALIT KALA'S SUPER MARATHI

VIJAYACHE-LAGNA

Featuring

BAPOO PENDHARKAR

at

KOHINOOR
DADAR, B. B.

On SUNDAY, 24th May at 10 A.M.

Prabhat's Tamil Talkie

SITAKALYANAM

On our New R.C.A. Machine

at

HINDMATA
TALKIES
PAREL

MIGHTIEST OF ALL SCREEN THRILLS!
The true Drama of Mutiny and Primitive Love lives again!

"MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY"

FEATURING:
CHARLES LAUGHTON & CLARK GABLE.
A Metro-Goldwyn Picture
AT

PLAZA

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW:
3-30, 6-30 & 9-45 P. M.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While transactions by phone were going apace, Inspector Vanjara and Sub-Inspector Paranjpye of the Maharbowrie police pounced upon an alleged gambling den at 38, Second Bholwada Lane, on Friday night.

The officers found Narayanprasad Fatehchand and two others in the room. They seized Rs. 110 and a number of alleged sutta slips from the room. A telephone was found in the room.

While the officers were ransacking the room, two men entered it and were promptly arrested. A search of their person is stated to have yielded several alleged sutta slips.

The five men were marched to the police station, and bail was offered.

As a result of a faction fight between two sections of Kharwa residents of Kamatipura locality, three persons were arrested by the Nagpada Police last night.

They were: Nathoo Dua, Samant Valji and Akhi Meghji.

It appears that a week ago Dia Devji, the complainant in the case, lost his bedding and he suspected Tricum Purushotam in the affair. He, therefore, got the room of Tricum, of the rival party, searched.

The members of the rival party were residing at 4th Peerkhan Street while the henchmen of Devji lived in the 1st Lane Kamatipura.

The incident that took place a week ago was stated to have widened the gulf between the two factions to a considerable extent.

Last night the visit of Devji to the locality of his "opponents" was stated to have made matters worse.

Went To Recover Dues

Devji, it is stated, went to Peerkhan Street to recover his dues from some of his debtors. The members of the rival party looked upon the visit with a suspicion following the action of Devji a week ago.

It is suspected that Tricum's party thought that Devji had come to overaw and assault them.

The former accordingly descended upon him with sticks and were stated to have belaboured him to such an extent that it necessitated his immediate removal to the J. J. Hospital.

Devji is stated to have been lying in the hospital now in a critical condition.

Pending further police inquiries, the accused were ordered to be remanded to police custody by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to a period of 14 days.

One Mohamed Unuskhan who is alleged to have brought two persons from Calcutta on the pretext of giving them a job in Bombay and relieved them of what little money they had, has been arrested by the C.I.D.

It is stated that the accused went to the police to seek protection from Lalkhan Sadarkhan and another, who were intimidating him.

The police made inquiries and learnt that Unuskhan had brought the men from Calcutta and had rendered them penniless in Bombay. The two men were looking for their "benefactor" Unuskhan, when by a stroke of good luck they were taken to the Police station for inquiries.

They told their story to the investigating officer and soon after Unuskhan, who sought the protection of the police, found himself behind the bars.

The Police obtained a remand of the accused in custody pending further inquiries, as they believe the accused must have duped others under similar circumstances.

As a result of a statement made by the wife of Peerbhai Javer that her husband forced her to an immoral act, the Dongri police arrested Peerbhai Javer last night and are now on search of another Muslim.

Peerbhai was placed before the Mazagaon Magistrate, to-day, on a charge of abetment of rape and ordered to be remanded to custody for a fortnight, pending the arrest of another man.

SEVEN ARRESTED IN TWO RAIDS

Seven persons arrested in two raids carried out last night, one by the Crime Branch, police and the other by Princess Street Police, were placed before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court when their bail period was extended.

The first raid was conducted at Durgadevi Road by officers of the C.I.D. in a building where Vallabhdas Damoderdas and three others were arrested. The police also seized several chits alleged to be records of sutta bets and Rs. 30 in cash.

In the second raid carried out by the Princess Street Police Kanji Karsonji and two others were arrested in a building in Sheikh Memon Street on the first floor.

The Police were able to seize a large quantity of books relating to, it is alleged, sutta khel transactions. They also took charge of several alleged sutta betting slips and cash.

MYSTERY DEEPENS!

About Kalicharan—Bombay's Public Enemy No. One!

WHO IS HE?

COME and SEE

BLACK BOX

Starring:—Stunt King: **Harischandra Rao, Miss Shahjehan, Mr. Vipin Mehta.**

A thundering Drama of Society's gruesome Enemy who was responsible for many a serious Crime.

PURNA Pictures Detective Thriller

Also a reel of captivating Egyptian, Russian & Marvari Dances.

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45. Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45.

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road.

STARTING A NEW PICTURE CYCLE....

TIMES OF INDIA—"... Nothing more finished has yet been produced ... puts the Indian film industry on a level with the best work of the world's leading film countries."

BOMBAY CHRONICLE—"... Refreshingly different from the common run of Indian films."

Never before in Indian films has been achieved such a well-balanced co-ordination of artistic merits and Entertainment appeal. It starts a new cycle in pictures and public taste.

Jeevan Naiya

A BOMBAY TALKIES' PRODUCTION

Produced by: HIMANSU RAI

Directed by: FRANZ OSTEN

Story by: NIRANJAN PAL

Starring: DEVIKA RANI

Supported by: ASHOK KUMAR, KAMTA PRASAD, SUNITA DEVI MASIH, JOSHI,

ENTHRALLING ROMANCE
TUNEFUL MELODIES
CHARMING DANCES
THRILLING DRAMA
COMIC PUNCHES

Daily 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Sat. and Sun. 3 p. m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

Idol Of India

The last has truly been an exciting week. The visit of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to this city will live long in our memory. It evoked the greatest enthusiasm through all sections of the public, and wherever the Congress President went, he was greeted with an almost tumultous welcome. The affection and admiration in which Pundit Jawaharlal is personally held, as also the faith and loyalty which people have for the Indian National Congress was amply demonstrated during the last few days. The dishonour which the Bombay Municipal Corporation had brought upon the city by refusing to vote him an address was more than made up by the spontaneous reception Pundit Jawaharlal received everywhere. It was an honour which princes might envy. Not for nothing is Jawahar known as the idol of young India!

Congress Crown

The Congress President was in Bombay barely for a week. But he crammed within these few days a programme which others would have found onerous for as many weeks. As Mr. Nariman observed at the Blavatsky Lodge meeting, "even a machine would have got tired and gone out of order under such a strain", but to the end Pundit Jawaharlal was looking as fresh as a buttonhole, with the well-known smile perpetually on his lips. At a very conservative estimate he must have attended fifty functions of a public or semi-public nature. Besides that there were many private conversations and interviews and visits to his personal friends. And in between these crowded engagements, he managed to spare a couple of hours for Charlie Chaplin's "Modern Times" as well! There must be few leaders either in India or abroad who can equal, let alone beat Jawaharlal in bodily vigour and intellectual, vitality. The Congress workers, and especially the various volunteer corps, must have verily heaved a sigh of relief when he finally left Boribunder on Friday night—to start it over all again! Ever-burdened lies the head that wears the Congress Crown.

Momentous Visit

It has been a memorable and momentous visit. It will go down in the annals of Indian nationalism as an event of crucial importance. It will be remembered as the Midlothian campaign of Gladstone is remembered even to-day. And if there be any truth in the observation that "What Bombay thinks to-day, India thinks to-morrow", its reactions and reverberations must be already being felt throughout the country. And they are,—make no doubt about it! Pundit Jawahar's presidential speech at the Lucknow Congress, was no doubt a "tour de force" of the faith that is his. But though it did not fail to send a chill down the spines of the reactionary elements in the country, it was generally considered to be mainly academic and purely personal. Pundit Jawaharlal, utilised his Bombay visit mainly in expounding his Socialism, which he regards as the next phase of Indian nationalism. To be fair to him, he has been making it clear everywhere that these were purely his personal views and that the Congress in no way stood committed to them. There are reasons to believe that he has made many fresh recruits to his his creed. Wherever Pundit Jawaharlal went, he took occasion to infuse some of his own person into his audience. The intellectuals, the merchants the students, and the mill-workers all have been enlightened into his ideology. And each one of us is immensely impressed by his transparent sincerity and irresistible energy.

Labour Unity

What mainly brought Pundit Jawaharlal to Bombay was the Trade Union Congress session. And his mission there has been entirely successful. Workers throughout the country are to-day more united than they ever were, and both the T. U. C. and the Federation are expected to show a united front in the future. The Congress President, moreover, has been directly instrumental in making a "rapprochement" between Labour and the Congress, and the resolution passed at the session recommending Labour Unions throughout the country to affiliate themselves to the Congress is pregnant with immense possibilities. There are hopes that all the radical forces in the country will henceforth be able to work on a common platform for common ends.

Civil Liberties Union

Pundit Nehru's proposal about forming a Civil Liberties Union has also been sympathetically received in this city. A special meeting was held for enabling the Congress President to explain his views on the subject, and a representative committee was appointed at the meeting to consider the whole question Even our local Liberals are not showing themselves so opposed to the plan as some of their leading lights are reported to be doing elsewhere.

Altogether it has been an exciting week and it cannot be gainsaid that the President has left the city with its political tempo considerably quickened. He has made us all to think furiously. He has imparted to us all something of his own buoyancy and optimism. And his supporters and opponents alike are agreed in their unanimous admiration of his personality.

Welfare Clinic

Though Pundit Jawaharlal's visit has overshadowed all other events of the week, mention ought to be made here of the Women's Free Welfare Clinic which was opened at Parel by the Mayor on Tuesday evening. This Clinic which is a new experiment in enlightened social service is started to disseminate the scientific knowledge of birth-control among the poorer sections of the public and is conducted by the Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene. Limitation of families is an obvious necessity among the poorer classes, but so long, knowledge of birth-control was withheld most from those who needed it most. The Society ought, therefore, to be complimented upon the lead they have given in this direction.

Red Letter Day

The foundation-stone of the stately stadium of the Cricket Club of India which will be built on the Back Bay Reclamation was laid by H. E. the Governor of Bombay on Friday evening, in the presence of a large and representative gathering of the elite of Bombay. It was a unique occasion, and marked the consummation of long and arduous efforts. A sum of rupees six lakhs has already been collected and it is hoped that the new pavilion and stadium will be a worthy home of Indian Cricket. H. H. the Maharajah of Porbundar officiated as the host of the function in the unavoidable absence of the President of the Club, H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala. Numerous congratulatory messages were received on the occasion, among them being one from the President of the M. C. C., and another from the President of the Olympic Committee in Berlin. Friday May 22, will go down as a Red Letter Day in the annals of Indian sport.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.62 m.)
GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Religious Service, from Croydon Parish Church. 8-22 p.m. National Airs of the Dominions. 8-30 p.m. A Programme from the Union of South Africa, in celebration of Empire Day, Devised and produced by the African Broadcasting Company Ltd. 9 p.m. The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet. Alice Lilley (Soprano). 9-25 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary and Announcements. 9-45 p.m. Musical Interlude. 9-50 p.m. The B.B.C. Military Band; conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. Stiles-Allen (Soprane). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

10 a.m. A Variety Concert. 12 noon. A vocal concert. 1 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. Evensong 7-30 p.m. Humour and Laughter. 8 p.m. Violin Solos—Shoolpani Mukerji. 8-30 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-40 p.m. Light Music—Gokulbai Kakodkar. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. A Talk on Kipling. 10-0 p.m. Erwin Klein and the Viennese Orchestra and George Mayers—Brass Baritone. 11 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres 882 kc/s.

8 a.m. 'Bhajan.' 8-10 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 8-20 a.m. Thumri. 8-30 a. m. Khayal Bhairon. 8-45 a.m. A Sketch. 9 a.m. Thumri. 9-15 a.m. Wilayat Khan 9-25 a.m. Violin. Jaltrang, Viola, Tabla. 9-35 a.m. Bhai Lal. 9-45 a.m. Dilruba—Gujri. 9-50 a.m. Ghazal. 10 a.m. Close down.

1 p.m. Indian Recorded music. 2 p.m. Close down.

6-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 6-10 p.m. Wilayat Khan. 6-20 p.m. Bhai Lal. 6-30 p.m. Durga Bai. 6-45 p.m. Wilayat Khan. 6-55 p.m. Violin—Sudh Kallian. 7 p.m. Thumri. 7-10 p.m. Durga Bai. 7-25 p.m. Jaltrang—Aiman. 7-30 p.m. A Short Story. 7-40 p.m. Dehati Gett. 7-50 p.m. Sitar—Dehati Nautch Tune. 8-0 p.m. Durga Bai. 8-10 p.m. Thumri. 8-20 p.m. Bhai Lal 8-30 p.m. Talk: 'The Torch of Civilization.' 8-45 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 8-55 p.m. Thumri and Dadra. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani and 9-30 p.m. in English. 9-45 p.m. A Talk. 10 p.m. A Studio Concert. 11 p.m. Close down.

Calcutta Programme

8-36 a.m. Vocal music. 10-36 a.m. Review of Stage and Screen. 10-51 a.m. SB. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. News in English. 1-6 p.m. Close down.

6-6 p.m. SB. Church Service relayed from St. John's Church. 7-21 p.m. A Classical Programme. 8-51 p.m. SB. News in Bengali and 9-6 p.m. in English. 9-21 p.m. SB. Selected Items. 9-36 p.m. Close down.

MR. STEWART TO GO ON LEAVE

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 23.

It is understood Mr. T. A. Stewart, Commerce Secretary, will go on leave in September after the completion of negotiations for the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement.

The French Radical-Socialists Executive have endorsed their leader's decision to participate in the Popular Front Government.

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Ask for Demonstration.
Cleanliness
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Sud 4, 1992
Muslim: Rabiulaval 2, 1355
Parsi: Adar 21, 1305
Hightide: 1-51, 14-49
Lowtide: 7-46; 21-03
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 9m.

Thursday, May 28.

Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Friday, May 29.

European Progressive Group meeting, Green's Hotel, 6-30 p.m. Subject for discussion "Town Planning."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Old Souls in New Bodies" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers, at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day Sunday evening at 6-15.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
THE THRILL-PACKED STORY OF THE MAN WHO MADE WORLD HISTORY

"RHODES OF AFRICA"

with
WALTER HUSTON
As "Rhodes"
OSCAR HOMOLKA
BASIL SIDNEY
PEGGY ASHCROFT
UDANISO KUMALO
FRANK CELLIER

A Gaumont-British Historical Masterpiece

UPTO FRI. MAY 29th ONLY!

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
(Specially honoured by the LEAGUE OF NATIONS as the Screen's greatest living personality!)
IN UNITED ARTISTS'
MODERN TIMES
Also
"Mickey's Polo Team"
All-Colour Cartoon.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Wife Versus Secretary." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Rhodes of Africa" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Charlie Chan In Shanghai" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Black Box" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Andheri Dunia" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
PLAZA—"Mutiny on the Bounty" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Death Takes A Holiday." Time as usual.
PATHE—"Fang and Claw" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"Sutter's Gold" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Special Agent" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"All Quiet on the Maratha Front" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Dil-Ka-Daku" Time as usual Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. N. A. Oak will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day Sunday at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. R. D. Karmerker of Karachi at Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge to-day Sunday, at 5-30 p.m. on "The Zodiac Unveiled".

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ

The 4th annual general meeting of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will be held to-day Sunday, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Dhuru Hall, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar.

BENGAL SILK STORES.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will perform the opening ceremony of Bengal Silk Stores to-day Sunday, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at 40 Kalbadevi Road opposite Waghwadi.

P. K. COL. WORLIKER SWAYAM S. SANGH

A meeting of the Managing Board of P. K. Col. Worliker S. Sangh of Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan will be held at Worli in Samsthan's Office to-day, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

THE KARNATAK SANGH

Under the auspices of the Sangha, (Benam Hall Lane, Bombay), there will be a programme of variety entertainment on flute, violin, etc., by Kavi-Varya K. R. Paranjape, Yeshawantrao Kittur, Shankarrao Bondre (Chitnis) and others of Swara Mandal Orchestra Association, Shahpur (Belgaum), to-day Sunday at 6 p.m.

YOUTH LODGE, T. S.

The certificates to successful candidates in the recent Hindi examinations, (who were coached under the auspices of the Lodge), will be given away at Blavatsky Lodge Terrace, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m., S.T. All the candidates are invited to attend.

The Youth Lodge Social will be held after the distribution of certificates.

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day Sunday at 6-30 p.m. when Swami Parmanand will deliver a lecture on Indian Philosophy and its influence in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on Bhagwadgita to-day Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day Sunday Pandit Pardhanbhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on Vedic Socialism at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

'B' WARD CONGRESS WORKERS MEETING

An informal meeting of the workers of the 'B' (Mandvi) Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day Sunday at 8 p.m. at Lakhamshy Ladha Tarpaulin's shop, opposite office premises to consider enrollment of Congress members and registration of the names of voters in electoral rolls. The members of the Committee, Secretaries or representatives of Association and Volunteer Corps and all others who take active interest are cordially invited to participate.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD MISSION

An Extraordinary general meeting of the Universal Brotherhood Mission will be held to-day Sunday at 3 p.m. at the residence of Sjt. R. R. Sabnis, advocate Hindu Colony, Dadar, to elect a delegate to the coming Conference of the "World Fellowship of Faiths," to be held in the month of July next in London.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Khodabux Edulji Punegar, will give an exposition in Gujerati of the strophes 9 "et seq" of the Gatha Spenta Mainyu, Chapter II (Yasna Ha 48).

CINEMA FILM FOR PRESSMEN

The Bombay Press Owners' Association has arranged to shew to the Bombay Presses and Paper Merchants two cinema films, one silent about the manufacture of paper in Japan and another talkie about the Intertype Machine at the West End Cinema Theatre to-day Sunday morning at 9-30 Admission is by invitations.

PARSIS TO CELEBRATE 'EMPIRE DAY.'

Under the auspices of the Parsi Patriotic League a meeting to celebrate "The Empire Day" will be held today Sunday at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Sir Jehangir C. Koyaji will preside. A programme of lectures and a cinema film will be presented. All Parsi ladies and gentlemen are requested to attend the function

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION

The members of the Sangeetha Kala Bhuvan with artists Masters Dabke, Ratnakant Ramnathankar, Pandharinath Kale, Pralhad Ganu, M. V. Dhamankar and others will give an entertainment of Indian Music (both vocal and instrumental) to the members and their family of the Karnatak Association to-day Sunday at 4 p.m. at Shree Gujarathi Forbes Hall, near Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

AIR MAIL BETWEEN INDIA AND AFRICA

DETENTION AT ALEXANDRIA INEVITABLE

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association had brought to the notice of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs the unnecessary delay caused to the air mails between India and Africa due to the revised timings of arrivals and departures of the mails at Alexandria. The Association has received the following reply dated 20th May, 1936, from the Assistant Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs:—

"With reference to your letter of the 4th May, 1936, I am directed to say that a reference was made to the British Post Office, London, on the subject and a reply was received that the revised time tables have been adopted by Imperial Airways only after an exhaustive examination of all possible alternatives and that it would not be practicable at present to re-establish an immediate connection at Alexandria, of mails between India and Africa. In the circumstances, it is regretted that it is not possible to avoid the detention caused at Alexandria to the air mails despatched from India to Africa."

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

The Third International Conference on Social Work is to be held in London from the 12th to the 18th July. The topic for this year's conference is "Social Work and the Community." Any interested persons who are to be in London at this time will be welcomed at the Conference. Complete information may be obtained from Mr. Clifford Manshardt, the Indian representative of the Conference, care The Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, Bombay.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION

An extra-ordinary general meeting of the Taxi Drivers and Owners of Bombay will be held at the People's Jinnah Hall, to-day Sunday, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, to consider and decide the question of putting up the Union Flag on the Taxis. Important communications received from the Commissioner of Police will be read and discussed.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Bendigo" Via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 26th instant.

MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI FREE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of April was 957 of whom 780 were males and 177 females.

PATHE To-day 10 a.m. 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Book Now. 'Ph. 41581

A TON OF THRILLS FROM THE LAND OF TEN TON BEASTS
FRANK BUCK'S
FANG AND CLAW
RKO-RADIO PICTURE
Produced by the VAN BEUREN CORP.

REGAL Daily 3 Shows At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SWEEP! POWER! MAJESTY! that's

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Job Or Wife?

The ban recently imposed by the Egyptian Government upon their officials, especially those engaged in the Foreign and Diplomatic services forbidding them to marry women of other nationalities, is extremely significant. It is one more evidence of the suspicions and mistrusts that are at present rampant in the international atmosphere. The Egyptian Government, apparently, has become extremely apprehensive about the influence exerted by foreign women upon their Egyptian spouses. This petticoat power seems to be already acting as a very disturbing factor in Egyptian politics, for the law recently promulgated threatens instant dismissal to those transgressing the new decree. We are, however, not yet informed how those who are already married to non-Egyptian women are to be dealt with under the new dispensation. It is to be hoped that they are not uncompromisingly asked to make the final choice between resigning their jobs and divorcing their wives. It will be like placing a man between the Devil and the Deep Sea,—though, it is not difficult to foresee, in this particular instance, whom the unfortunate victim will generally prefer. The Devil, as La Dietrich has told us, is a Woman!

* * * *

Thou Shalt Not.....

This marital prohibition of the Egyptian Government nicely fits in however, with the jigsaw puzzle of present international relations —or lack of them. To-day an apotheosis is being made of particularism, whether national or racial. The Nazis, with their myth of pure Aryanism have given a cue which is being unconsciously followed by many other nations. Nazism is based essentially upon a purblind nationalism. All good National Socialists are expected to lay the stress on the first word, and generally to ignore the second. They are taught to swear by Teutonism, and religiously to observe the new catechism. The Deutschland is not only a super-State but a super-god; and the Furher, its sole high-priest. The new religion enjoins them to avoid and exclude everything which is not rooted in the German soil. This spirit of exclusiveness, naturally, found its earliest expression in the embargo placed upon foreign matrimonial connections. "Thou shalt not marry a Non-German," is indeed, the fundamental tenet of the Hitler deca-(or whatever is its exact number)-logue!

Check-The-Mate

The Egyptians, therefore, should be excused if they are copying a leaf out of the Nazi book. And to be fair to them, they were not actuated by either hatred, hauteur or a sense of superiority. Poor chaps, they are rather afraid of their own safety. Their Pashas and plutocrats, I am told, had developed a peculiar penchant for marrying European girls. And considering the position Egypt occupies on the international chessboard, they have been really wise in guarding in this manner against any unexpected checkmate by their own mates. And apart from that, it is in keeping with the best economic doctrines of modern times to protect the home matrimonial market by placing a high tariff upon the importation of foreign brides into the country.—even if the whole problem is viewed from that angle! We Indians are pretty well acquainted with the commercial side of matrimony. Aren't we? Just now, our season is in full swing!

* * * *

High-Road To Harmony

Things, however, have not been always like this. History tells us that international marriages were, since very ancient times, recognized as the high-road to international harmony. The various diplomatic pacts and alliances were based mainly upon the substratum of matrimonial relations. Until most of them went to their doom, the European monarchs were intimately inter-connected by hymeneal bonds. Matrimony, indeed, was regarded as the hand-maid of high politics, and a successful statesman had necessarily to be a successful matchmaker as well. And most of them were.—Machiavelli, Richelieu, Metternich, all of them had negotiated many a brilliant marriage contract. Why, even the great Napoleon, was not too great to be above the temptation of an international matrimonial alliance, though his marriage with the Archduchess, Marie Louise of Austria, forms, perhaps, the most tragic part in his life, and the greatest misalliance in history. And one wonders how the course of events would have changed had the Virgin Queen, married one of the many princely suitors that were trying for her hand. The world verily would not have been what it is to-day had she, instead of remaining a life-long virgin, accepted Philip IInd of Spain!

* * * *

Political Pawns

In India, of course, Princesses have always been recognized as political pawns. In the bad old days, a King could always mollify his evilly-disposed neighbour, by making a son-in-law or brother-in-law of him. International alliances were thus very frequently entered into, to create international friendships. Bitter enmities too, were sometimes sown when one gallant was prefered to another. Indian history abounds with the terrible consequences of feuds thus born. That was, however, essentially a by-product of an otherwise sound system. The astute Mogul Emperors were quick to guess the beneficial results of such alliances. And they owed not a little of their stability to the international—and inter-communal—marriages they contracted with the daughters of Rajsthan. And in the process they themselves suffered a subtle sea-change!

* * * *

Hurrah For Hymen

These, however, are "old far-off tales." Coming to modern times, one notes that the United States has to-day turned international marriages, into one of its main industries. American heiresses are the dream-brides of English Earls, French Counts, Russian Arch-Dukes and non-descript Princes. And the many marriages thus entered into—both collectively and individually—explain why America is generally regarded with comparative amity and affection throughout the world. International marriages thus really lead to international goodwill, and everybody is the better for it. The bride gets a belted Earl, and the groom a gilded heiress; and as long as the corpus does not go out of the country, Uncle Sam doesn't care two hoots who marries whom! And so Hurrah for the (international) Hymen.

* * * *

Cupid The Leveller

It is strange what objections are often raised against international marriages by folks who consider themselves very clever and very practical. As a matter of fact, I was one of them. Until very lately,— but that is another tale! Cupid, like death, is the supreme leveller. He may unite the sceptre with the scythe, the plutocrat with the pauper; and the pigment of the skin or the country of origin of his victims, does not simply matter for him. He transgresses all barriers,—political, geographical, and even ethnological. The same old heart after all beats everywhere; and when his arrows hit it, the same red blood goes spurting and tingling to one's finger-tips. It may be granted at once, that purely from the business viewpoint, international marriages are often found to be onerous propositions. But the prize is worth the struggle, and whatever strong objections one may have, generally melt like dew under the morning sun, when the right girl comes along,—maybe from the very Antipodes! Take it straight from the horse's mouth—while it yet hot. What love has joined, let not the state try to sunder!

Mr. Rasik H. Parekh, who stood first in the University at the last B. Sc. examination in Chemistry Group. Mr. Rasik Parekh belongs to the family of Messrs. Parekh Bros. Two members of this family are already studying for M. Sc. degree in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, Mass., United States of America.

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Unsurpassable for Coolness and Relief in health and illness

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1 oz., 1½ oz., 4 oz. & 10 oz.
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Available in Large 27 oz. Bottles.

Save your Stoppers and exchange them for handsome gifts

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INDIA INTERNATIONAL CO.,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

HOARE MAY COME BACK

Another Vacancy In British Cabinet Expected Shortly

LONDON, May 22.

Cabinet re-shuffle is anticipated following the resignation of Mr. J. H. Thomas. Another vacancy in the Cabinet is expected shortly through the retirement of Lord Monsell.

It has been assumed that Sir Samuel Hoare would then re-enter the Cabinet as the first Lord of the Admiralty, but now it is suggested that he may become Secretary of the Dominions and Mr. Malcolm McDonald may go to the Colonial Office, while Mr. Ormsby-Gore may go to the Admiralty,, though in some quarters Mr. Ormsby-Gore is regarded as a likely choice for the Colonial Office.

"QUITE RIGHT TO RESIGN"

LONDON, May 23.

Comment of morning newspapers on Mr. Thomas's resignation is very guarded owing to the fact that the tribunal is still sitting, but papers devote columns to graphic accounts of his romantic career.

Resignation Anticipated

The *Times* says the resignation must have been anticipated by all who followed the proceedings of the tribunal. This does not imply that the tribunal's findings are prejudged. He resigns in honourable obedience to the broader constitutional convention. As the basis of political authority has grown wider the Minister's standard of conduct has grown and should grow ever more severe and it is now impossible that a statesman should hold office when, in Mr. Thomas's words, his name and private affairs have been bandied about.

Mr. Thomas is shown to have indulged in transactions which in a private citizen would be quite innocuous, but in a Cabinet Minister were bound to rank as injudicious.

The *Daily Mail* says there will be general endorsement of Mr Baldwin's letter expressing regret at the resignation.

Quite Right to Resign

The *News Chronicle* says Mr. Thomas is quite right to resign and it is never expedient that private affairs of members of the Cabinet should be bandied about. As the representative of National Labour he will be hard to replace.

The *Daily Express* says Government takes a heavy blow in the departure of Mr. Thomas. Since Lord Snowden took the Coronet and left the Government Mr. Thomas was the only ex-Socialist leader who could rally Labour vote. National-Labour has ceased to be.—Reuter.

RHODES SCHOLAR SCRATCHED

LONDON, May 23.

Rhodes Scholar has been scratched from the Derby runners.—Reuter's Special.

Queen Mary Receives Aga Khan

LONDON, May 22.

Her Majesty Queen Mary received His Highness the Aga Khan.—Reuter.

Nagpur Chief Justice Knighted

LONDON, May 22.

His Majesty The King knighted Mr. Gilbert Stone, Chief Justice of the Nagpur High Court.—Reuter.

Citizens Of Bombay

HAVE YOU REGISTERED YOURSELVES AS VOTERS?

REMEMBER

The last day for registering your name in the electoral roll is July 3.

You have a vote if you are 21 years of age and have resided in Bombay for at least six months.

AND

You pay income tax

or

Occupy as owner or tenant a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value

or

Have passed the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate Examination of Bombay University or an equivalent examination

or

Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of regular army or of the auxiliary force or of the Indian Territorial Force or of Police Force, have served in the force for not less than four years.

Nazi Clash In Austria

One Killed In Unsuccessful Raid On Starhemberg's Castle

VIENNA, May 23.

One Nazi was killed and one injured in a clash with police on the grounds of Prince Starhemberg's Castle, Eaxemberg, Upper Austria, according to a *communique* issued by Count Revertera, Security Director, Upper Austria. A strong force of Nazis last night attempted to break into the Castle to steal the arms belonging to the Heimwehr which they believed were kept there. Police however, who were forewarned intervened and the Nazis opened fire. The police replied. Eight Nazis were arrested. Prince Starhemberg was not in the Castle at the time.

Police in Upper Austria were ordered to remain on alarm duty to prevent possible Nazi activity or protest against demonstrations by the Heimwehr.—Reuter.

NEW TWINSCREW VESSEL FOR ANCHOR LINE

Will Be Available For Indian Service In 1937

LONDON, May 22.

At the annual meeting of the anchor line Mr. Philip Runciman, the Vice-Chairman, announced that the contract for the construction of a new twinscrew Diesel passenger and cargo vessel for the Indian service has been placed with the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company of Glasgow.

The vessel which will be of 11,000 tons gross, will have a speed of 17 knots and will accommodate 330 cabin class passengers, and will be available for service in the autumn of 1937.

The meeting passed a resolution authorising the increase of capital of the company to £1,500,000 to provide for future developments, to redeem debentures and meet the cost of the new vessel.—Reuter.

BELGIAN ELECTION PROSPECTS.

BRUSSELS: May 23.

Belgium goes to polls to-morrow in a general election for both the Chamber and the Senate.

There are 1,124 candidates for 202 seats for the Chamber and for the Senate 550 candidates.

Voting is compulsory for male members of the population. Only 3,043 women are entitled to vote. They are widows and mothers of Belgian soldiers killed in the War and women imprisoned for political reasons during the German occupation.

Political circles believe that the National Government will be reconstituted following the elections.—Reuter.

TOUCHING INCIDENT

Priest Drops Flowers From 'Plane For Grave Of His Brother

LONDON, May 22.

There was a touching incident as the Hindenburg was passing over Keighley, Yorkshire en route from America. A small parcel fell on the ground containing a spray of carnations with a note asking the finder to place the nosegay on the grave of the writer's brother, who was a lieutenant and died as a prisoner of war and buried near Leeds.

The letter was signed by Johann Schultz, the first flying priest. The grave was traced promptly and the request obeyed.—Reuter

FRENCH POET DEAD

M. Henri Deregnier

PARIS, May 23.

The death has occurred of the Poet and Novelist, Henri Deregnier.—Reuter's Special.

NOT FOR "HOME" REMITTANCE

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 23.

It is understood the Government of India floated the loan for twelve crores mainly to avail easy market conditions and borrow at cheaper rates which may or may not be prevailing in the subsequent years.

It appears the amount subscribed will be kept as reserve balance and it is not intended to be remitted to the Secreatry of State as part of sterling commitments.

TWO 'PLANES COLLIDE

Four Occupants Missing And Believed To Be Dead

SINGAPORE, May 23

Two Royal Air Force planes collided near Penang. Four occupants are missing and are believed to be dead. One man was rescued alive.

AUSTRALIAN GOVT. PERTURBED

Sequel To Japanese Criticism Of Tariff Policy

(Special Cable)

MELBOURNE, May 23.

The Australian Government is perturbed by the news from Japan that the new tariff policy described as "first shot in trade war."

It is authoritatively emphasised that Japan may actually benefit and be accorded, as a good customer, the most favourable treatment possible. It is pointed out that the Ministry of Commeroe will grant Japan permits to import rayon, the licensing of which was only designed to shut out imports from the United States.

No restriction or other increased duties will be placed on Japanese rayon or other textiles.

Mackay Spends Last Night Listening To Mae West Records

SANQUENTIN PRISON (California), May 22.

"We will see you later Father" said Alexander Mackay smiling when he bade farewell to the prison chaplain Father O'Meara who was repeating Mackay's last words added:

"Last month's reprieve was no kindness. They practically died then." The condemned men, who spent the last night listening to Mae West records on a gramaphone, walked to the scaffold quietly, without a trace of fear.—Reuter.

(Note.—Alexander Mackay, a Glasgow man, was sentenced to death for kidnapping a warder during an attempt to break out of the prison where he was imprisoned for robbery).

PREPARING FOR ENSUING CONGRESS.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA: May 23.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee met again this morning and concluded its deliberations.

Several resolutions were passed to-day.

Mr. Shankar Rao Deo was in the chair. The meeting first considered the report submitted by the Agrarian Enquiry Committee, and approved of it, with a couple of minor alterations.

A committee, consisting of Dr. Antrolikar and Messrs. Inamdar, Javadekar, Gorey, Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Jedhey and Gadgil was then appointed to enquire into the condition of workers in the Province.

Another committee of Messrs. Gadgil, Haribhau Kolhatkar and Wadekar was appointed to look after the selection of a suitable locality for holding the Congress Session at Barapatti, near Faizpur, in East Khandesh. Mr. Gadgil proceeds there on June 7.

The organisation of Rashtriya Seva Dal was the subject of another resolution and Mr. P. H. "alias" Rao Saheb Patwardhan was put in charge of it.

The meeting also decided to enlist at least one lakh Congress members in Maharashtra.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"ALL QUIET ON THE MAHRATA FRONT"

At The Wellington

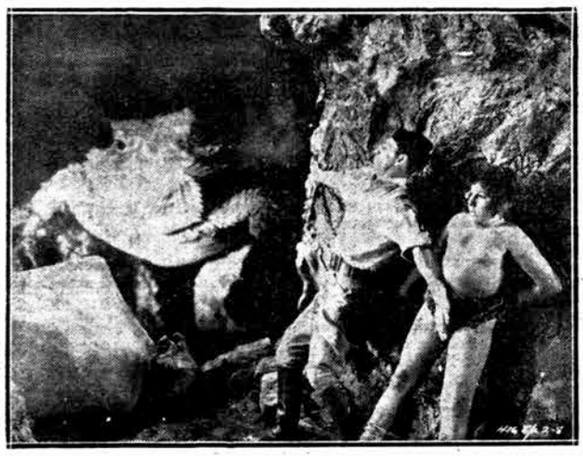
The management of the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) are repeating for the third week from to-day the thrilling Indian talkie "All Quiet on the Mahrata Front". It is the only Indian war picture, the first of its kind in India, and it gives you a vivid idea of the European war tactics. The fall of Fort Jinji in "All Quiet on the Maharata Front" is just like the fall of Addis Ababa. The story of "All Quiet on the Maharata Front" covers a period from A.D. 1689 to ten years of eventful and epoch-making incidents, in the Maharata Power and glory, when Rajaram, the second son of Shivaji, the Napoleon Bonaparte of India, was the king of the Maharashtra. As all are fully aware in Indian history after the Rajputs, Maharattas have distinguished themselves for their heroic deeds on the battlefield. King Shivaji the Great, the warrior King of Maharashtra was by his sheer bravery repulsing attacks, but after the death of Shivaji his followers were not of the same mettle as himself, yet the Mahrattas as a race retained patriotism, chivalry and bravery on the battlefields for a long time to come.

In "All Quiet on the Mahrata Front" real battles with real guns are fought and the celebrated forts of Vishvagadh and Jinji are actually bombarded and blown up. For these scenes of realistic war, actual permission of the Phaltan State administration was obtained and one hundred and eighty guns were put into action. Many horses were actually killed in these real battles. Such thrilling scenes are filmed for the first time in India in an Indian talkie.

WADIA MOVIETONE

Studio News

The Wadia Brothers of Wadia Movietone have now come forward with what can may rightly be claimed to be the first Railroad Talkie Film ever produced in India, inasmuch as, their mile-a-minute thriller "Miss Frontier Mail" has not only a Railroad name but also fullfledged Railroad theme. Though entirely fictitious, the story has for its background the Romance of the Railroad and shows that "True love never runs smooth" even though it be on Steel Rails. It has a 100 p.c. Railroad theme but entirely a fictitious plot. The fictitious name of the Railway Company is Swastika Railway Co., Ltd. It depicts the unfailing courage of a Station Master's daughter facing all odds to free her innocent father from a charge of murder. It frustrates the plans of the Railroad dacoits who try to malign the good name of the Railway by manipulating accidents. It presents thrilling Railway Stunts first of their kind ever filmed in India. Its one genuine aim is to glorify the services rendered in the interest of humanity by one of the greatest boons to civilisation, namely the Railway. It exemplifies the undying faith of a Railway Officer dedicating his life to the cause of the Railway. Nadia, the one and only Stunt Queen of the Indian Filmdom, plays the role of a Stationmaster's daughter. She is such a moving whirlwind such a tornado on two feet that she has earned for herself the pet name of "Miss Frontier Mail" and she more than justifies the appelation by her daring stunts in the Diamond Thriller No. 3 of Wadia Brothers, which will start its all India premiere at the Lamingnton Talkies, Lamington Road on the 29th of May 1936.



"Darkest Africa" seen this week at the Globe.

"Sutter's Gold" with Edward Arnold and Binnie Berne at the Regal.

"Miss Frontier Mail" a forthcoming Wadia Movietone release.

"FANG AND CLAW"

At The Pathe

"Bring 'Em Back Alive" Frank Buck is the proud possessor of the only one-eared rhinoceros in capitivity. This baby, which bears the name of Lucy, was captured by Buck in the jungles of northern India after it had been attacked by a large, hungry tiger. The great cat sprang upon the young armour-plated rhino and chewed off one of its ears before Buck shot the tiger. It was then easy work to capture the rhinoceros, weakened as if it was from fright and loss of blood. Buck bound up its wounded head and brought it back to camp, where it soon became a great pet. All of the exciting chase and capture was caught by the camera, and the episode is one of the most interesting in the noted animal trapper's newest film, "Fang and Claw" which was produced by the Van Beuren Corporation and distributed by RKO Radio. It is being shown at the Pathe Cinema.

"SUTTER'S GOLD"

At The Regal

The most dramatic era in the development of California, leading to the great gold rush of 1849, forms the background of "Sutter's Gold" Universal's screen narrative which opens to-day at the Regal theatre. Edward Arnold is starred as John Sutter, who established the "empire" of New Helvetia in California. On his land was discovered the gold brought 100,000 wild-eyed treasure seekers to the Golden State within a year. The opening scene finds Sutter in his native Switzerland. Then the story follows him to America, across the continent to Oregon, to the Sandwich Islands and finally to California, where most of the action takes place. The frenzied lawlessness of the gold rush brings ruin to Sutter. When his spirit has reached its lowest ebb his wife gives him new courage. Dramatic events follow in swift succession, and the final sequences show Sutter in Washington D. C., carrying on a long campaign to secure redress from the government. Heading Arnold's enormous supporting cast, Lee Trocy is seen as Perkin, Binnie Barnes as the Russian countess and Katharine Alexander as Mrs Anna Sutter. Other important roles are played by Addision Richards, Montague Love, John Mlijan, Harry Carey, Robert Warwick and Mitchell Lewis. Many thousands of extra players appear in minor parts.

Director James Cruze, famous as the maker of "The Covered Wagon" has filmed the picture on a magnificent scale to fit the sweeping scope of the story. The screenplay was adapted by Jack Kirkland and Walter Woods from the novel by Elaine Condrars.

About Studios And Stars

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S REVENGE

You've laughed at the antics of Chaplin ever since you can remember. The fellow has always been 'my favourite comedian' and so millions have rocked with laughter from Seattle to Singapore. But now Chaplin throws at your face what he only hinted at before. With Modern Times the little man has unburdened something that has lain heavily on his heart for many a day.

You'll go to your theatre.....sit smugly in your seat....quite happy at the thought of being entertained by the world's most famous comedian for a long eighty minutes. But then the first laugh catches in your throat, it is not quite as hearty as it might be..... and through the rest of the picture you have the uncomfortable feeling of seeing something you did not except to find. You might even think it all a little unfair and realise that the occasional laughs that are thrown at you, ore just candy for the children.....so that you might not feel completely cheated. "Modern Times" is not mere satire and to label it propaganda is a little bitter. Mr. Chaplin has received no Croix de Guerre.....no Legion of Honour from a Stalin of a Mussolini. In fact two of the world's present dictators forbade their people to see the picture. The reason is obvious, they could not have helped feeling that the insignificant little fellow with the baggy trousers and cane was laughing all the while.....now slyly.....now openly. The joke's on us' they must have cried whilst singing the order for the picture's proscription.

Our machine age, our unemployment, our social system.....in fact all the unsavoury products of our civilisation are thrown at you with a force that makes one wince. Chaplin has spared nobody.....he hos been merciless and yet not unreasonably so. Even the music taunts with its irritating fascination. The melody returns again and again buzzing like the mosquito with its incessant note of complaint. See Modern Times.....it is good for the soul.....a little sad.....a little funny.....but something not easily to be forgotten

Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" shown for the fourth week at the Capitol

"Fang And Claw" At Pathe—This week.

BAN ON BHAWALPUR INQUIRY REPORT

Punjab Govt. Order Under Press Emergency Act

LAHORE, May 23.

The Punjab Government has proscribed the report of the enquiry committee appointed by the Punjab Hindu Sabha into the Bhawalpore affairs, as it contains matter punishable under Sec. 4 of the Press (Emergency) Act as amended by Section 3 of the Indian States Protection Act, 1904. —United Press.

Punjab Ban On "Musalman Aurat"

LAHORE, May 23.

The Punjab Government has proscribed a book in Urdu entitled "Musalman Aurat," written by Choudhury Abdul Wahid on the ground that it offends against Sec. 4 of the Press (Emergency) Act, read with Section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932.—United Press.

Drowned Soldier's Body Recovered

KARACHI, May 23.

The body of Gunner Barton was found floating by fisherman at noon to-day in the Harbour berth No. 4. The matter has been reported to the police who are holding an inquest after which the body will be handed over to the military authorities for burial.—A. P.

Central Board Of Irrigation

SIMLA, May 23.

It is understood that the Research Committee of the Central Board of Irrigation meets in the middle of July in Simla. Important subjects to be discussed relate to the lining of the canal banks to prevent water logging and sewage. Water logging has assumed considerable importance in Sind where huge irrigation projects are in existence.—United Press.

Armed Dacoity In Bengal Village

TANGAIL, May 20.

Armed with guns and other deadly weapons dacoits numbering about 30 raided the house of Basanta Kumar Guha of Jadabpur and decamped with a booty worth about Rs. 2,400.

The inmates of the house, it is reported, were assaulted.—A.P.

WOMAN INJURED IN BOMB EXPLOSION

MOGA, May 23.

It is reported that a country-made bomb exploded in the house of a Sikh Jat in the village of Himatpura resulting in serious injuries to the old mother of the Sikh.

It appears that the woman was removing cotton stored in the house when something fell and exploded with a terrific sound. The ingredients pierced the walls and roof of the house. The woman has been removed to hospital in a precarious condition. Investigations are proceeding. No arrests have been made so far.—A.P.

CULTIVATORS' PROCESSION

Demands Reduction Of Zemindari Rent

MUZAFFARPUR. (By Mail).

A procession of agriculturists and cultivators mostly drawn from the neighbouring villages paraded the main thoroughfares of the town of Muzaffarpur on Thursday morning crying the Kishan Sabha slogans and carrying posters advocating reduction of the zemindari rent and remission of arrear rents.—A.P.

Brabourne Stadium

MAHARAJA OF PORBANDAR GIVES DETAILS OF SCHEME

The Maharaja of Porbandar giving the details of the scheme for raising Brabourne Stadium of Cricket for Bombay, the foundation for which was laid by the Governor on Friday, said:

There would be a three storeyed Club House of the most modern design, providing accommodation for about 2,000 members, with 30 residential rooms, a beautiful lounge and a dining room, billiard and card rooms, committee rooms, and dressing rooms. On each side of the main pavilion, there would be a small pavilion—one intended for the use of the Governor of Bombay, and the other for himself. There would be a swimming pool of Olympic standard and Squash Racquet Courts. There would also be a "Centre" Court for tennis in addition to about a dozen hard and grass Courts. The accommodation around the centre courts would be for 3,500 spectators. The Stadium itself was calculated to hold about 40,000 spectators and would be a permanent structure with every convenience. In short they were endeavouring to supply the best of everything and no effort would be spared to attain a standard which would be second to none in the world.

They had been very fortunate in having at their disposal very generous donations amounting to about Rs. 6,00,000, and he was confident that all the money they required to make the scheme a 'fait accompli' would be available.

They were indebted to the Trustees of the Tata Memorial Fund, through Sir Nowroji Saklatwala, for a magnanimous donation towards the cost of the Club House. His Highness the Maharaja of Idar a patron of the Club, had offered to contribute the cost of His Excellency's pavilion, and the Maharaja of Patiala would claim the privilege of paying for his own pavilion.

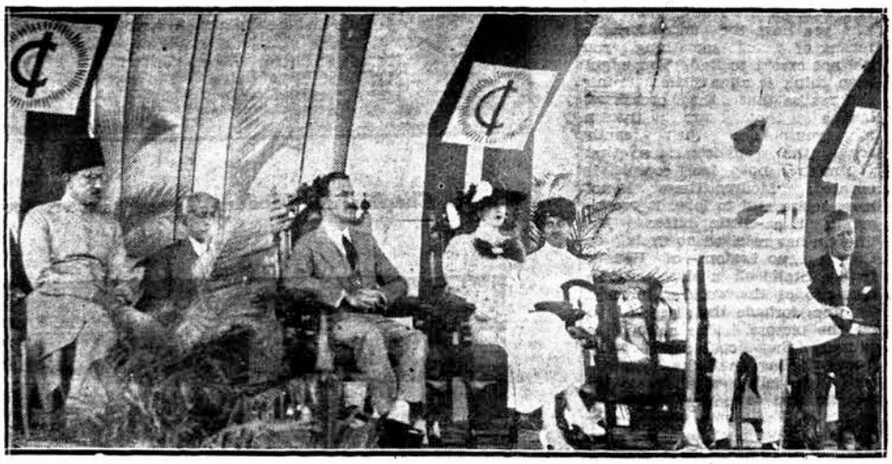
Brabourne Stadium

There were other generous donations towards the stadium totalling over Rs. 2,00,000.

There was only one point which he wished to mention before he requested His Excellency to honour them by laying the foundation stone. The area of 84,000 square yards to be occupied by the Club House and Stadium of the Cricket Club of India deserved a distinctive name and there could be no better name than "Brabourne Stadium", which, supported wholeheartedly by the Committee, he had the pleasure to propose, in order to perpetuate a name that would always convey to future generations the embodiment of fine sportsmanship.

He then requested His Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the Club House and the Stadium of the Cricket Club of India. He hoped that this occasion would be the fore-runner of many such events in the country. He ventured to express the earnest hope that by the 1937 season they together would be able to offer Bombay and India a magnificent international arena for good and clean sport, encounters with England and the Dominions of the Empire and other countries of the world.

The Maharaja of Porbandar greets Lord and Lady Brabourne at the entrance to the proposed stadium.



The Maharaja of Porbandar reads the speech of welcome in the absence of the Maharajah of Patiala, who is the President of the Cricket Club of India.

Lord Brabourne about to lay the foundation stone of the stadium named after him. The architects Mr. Gregson and Mr. P. A. D'Avoine can be seen behind His Excellency.

ALLAHABAD SWADESHI LEAGUE & A. I. S. A.

Gandhiji's Views On Khadi Bhandar's Ban

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

Writing from Nandi Hills under the date May 12, Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a letter addressed to the Allahabad Swadeshi League says:

"So far as Khadi exhibits in a Swadeshi Exhibition which admits mill cloth are concerned, it is a ticklish question. If Khadi is not exhibited in such exhibitions, there are sound business reasons for such abstention. You should have spoken to Mr. Shankerlal Banker at Lucknow but I am myself open to conviction".

Mahatma Gandhi suggests the addressee of the letter to convert Mr. Shankerlal Banker.

The above reply is given by Mahatmaji with reference to the protracted correspondence between the Allahabad Swadeshi League and the All-India Spinners' Association, the latter body having disallowed their Khadi Bhandars to participate in Swadeshi Exhibitions which allow mill cloth as exhibit. As it involved a general principle, the matter was referred to Gandhiji.

In the same letter Mahatma Gandhi has asked the League to provide him with the copies of the cartoons which were displayed by the Allahabad Swadeshi League in the Lucknow Exhibition as he found them very interesting and truly depicting India's ills due to the backwardness.—United Press.

FATAL FALL WHILE DRUNK

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A verdict of death due to accident was returned by the Coroner's Jury, on Narayan Bhimaya (35) who had a fatal fall from the staircase of a building at Kamatipura, yesterday. Evidence showed that Bhimaya was under the influence of liquor.

Brisk Preparations At Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, May 22.

The news of Pt. Jawaharlal's visit to this place, has inspired the people to great enthusiasm. Preparations are afoot to accord him a right royal reception. The Bar Association and Sanatan Dharam Political League have decided to present addresses. It is understood that a special meeting of the Municipal Board has been called for this evening to consider the motion for presenting a similar address to the Congress President on June 2, when he visits this place.

FREEDOM OFFERED FOR SECOND TIME

Life Prisoner Released In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 22

Mr. Naren Choudhury of Naokhali, who was convicted in 1916 under the India Defence Act by the first special tribunal at Krishna Nagore in connection with the Sibpore Dacoity Case and sentenced to transportation for life was released from the Alipore Central Jail on Wednesday night.

It will be remembered that Mr. Choudhury was first released in 1927 before the expiry of his full term of sentence but was again arrested in November 1931 under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code to serve out the unexpired term of his sentence on the ground that by his subsequent conduct after release he had forfeited his right of clemency.—United Press.

"BEAUTIFUL YOUNG WIDOW" DOES IT

LAHORE, May 23.

An interesting ruse played on a youth who was anxious to marry has been reported to the local police. The poor young man was cheated to the extent of Rs. 2,180.

It is stated that the wife of one Tirath Ram died a few months ago. About two months ago, one Bahali Ram approached the complainant with a proposal that in case he could afford to spend Rs. 400, he would arrange a "beautiful young widow" for his marriage. The complainant struck the bargain at Rs. 180 and made over the same to the accused, who brought one woman with him who gave her name as Ram Piari.

Ram Piari lived with the complainant as his wife for three or four days, but yesterday as he returned from his daily duty he found that the 'wife' was missing from the house. After a scrutiny of the valuables and cash, he found that she had made away with jewellery and cash to the value of Rs. 2,000.—United Press.

News that will please all Cine-lovers!!

Shalini Cinetone's

Urdu Musical

ASEER -I- HAVIS

Directed by

Pt. Shivkumar

A Romance from Northern India with Melodious Music

from **SATURDAY Next 30th May**

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Jagirdar, Dudhale, Ushadevi Ameena and others.

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For Bookings apply to:—

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Move To Amend Insurance Act In Assembly

Bombay Conference To Appoint Committee To Collect Material For Drafting Of Bill

Growing apprehensive at the chaotic conditions in the field of Indian insurance business, amidst competition from powerful non-Indian Companies on the one hand and a number of mushroom concerns, on the other, representatives of Indian general insurance companies as well as life insurance companies, it is understood, have decided on taking steps for the introduction of a private Bill for the amendment of the Insurance Act, in the Legislative Assembly.

Detailed representations were sent to the Government of India on the need for Indian Insurance Legislation, by the Indian Life Offices' Association and the Indian Insurance Companies' Association, besides a number of business associations but for the last 10 years, the Government of India did nothing towards amending the Act. Only recently a special officer was appointed to go into the question and so far the report of the special officer, which is understood to have been already submitted to the Government, has not seen the light of the day.

Before the Government will introduce the Bill, the report of Mr. Sen, the special officer, will be submitted to a special committee which is likely to be appointed to consider it. Such a committee was appointed to go into the question of amending the Indian Companies Act.

This process will inevitably cause delay, and the representatives of Indian Insurance business have misgivings that such a delay would only lead to a further worsening of a not too happy position of the Indian Insurance Companies at present.

In this connection a conference of directors and officials of Indian Insurance Companies was held on Thursday in the city, over which Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla presided.

It was decided to appoint a committee to collect the materials for the drafting of the Bill and collect necessary materials and information for the purpose.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE

Those present included Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Mathradas Vissanji, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. H. Edwin Jones, Mr. R. J. Duff, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, Mr. K. C. Desai and Pandit Santanam.

After discussion, it is understood a committee was appointed consisting of Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Mr. K. S. R. Iyer, Mr. H. E. Jones, Mr. R. J Duff, Mr. Desai and Pandit Santanam, to take all steps towards getting the Insurance Act, suitably amended.

It is well-known that India is the only country, where any Insurance Company from any country can carry on business, without any restriction, only paying the Income Tax to the Government. In other countries, national insurance companies are protected against foreign competition by suitable legislation. While Indian Insurance Companies are subject to these restrictions if they intend carrying on business in foreign countries, at home their position is equally unenviable as there is no legislation which can act as a protective influence.

The anxiety of the Indian Insurance representatives is further due to the fact that if legislation were not enacted soon, it may be indefinitely put off, owing to the constitutional changes in the country, when the present Legislative Assembly will be replaced by the Federal Legislature, whose composition is uncertain, and which may not come into shape for a long period.

COLOMBO GETS CONTINUOUS RAIN

Many Rendered Homeless Owing To Floods

COLOMBO, May 21

Many poor people have been rendered homeless and several areas are under water as the result of continuous rain, during the last three days. The Kelani Ganga was reported fast reaching the flood level but since late last night water is subsiding.

Several ships coming into the port met with squally weather en route and arrived several hours late.

Coastal fishing has been suspended.

Six fishermen, who set out from Negombo yesterday soon found themselves in difficulties and were rescued by a shore party.

Sarhali Political Conference

AMRITSAR, May 22.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the City Congress Committee was held last night in Jallianwala Bagh under the presidentship of Lala Rup Lal Puri at which on the request of Baba Gurdit Singh, it was decided to help financially the Reception Committee of the Sarhali Political Conference which will be attended by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

A Sub-Committee with Lala Rup Lal Puri, Dr. Sant Ram Seth, Hakim Ahmed Hassan, Seth Radha Kishen and Dr. Sant Ram Arora, was appointed to collect funds for the above purpose and to make the Conference a success.

It was also decided to send a good number of delegates to Gujranwala Political Conference from Amritsar.—United Press.

MONSOON EXTENDS INTO BAY OF BENGAL

POONA, May 23.

The monsoon is extending into the central Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea, and a depression was formed with its centre this morning near latitude 15 degrees north, and longitude 86 degrees east. The advance in the south-east Arabian Sea was also maintained and widespread locally heavy rain has again fallen in Malabar.

Thunderstorms caused nearly general rain in Assam, West United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, the Deccan and Mysore and local rain in the central parts of the country, Lower Burma, and a few falls in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, south-east Madras and the Konkan.

The western disturbance has caused scattered dust storms in North Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Diamond Island, Bhamo, Shillong, Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin 3 inches; Sibsagar, Jalpaiguri 2 inches; Rangoon, Bangalore, Cuddalore and Trivandrum 1-1/2 and Bareilly, Muktesar, Seoni, Chitaldrug and Vellore 1 inch.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue widespread in Malabar, increase in Lower Burma, and extend round the head of the Bay of Bengal.

Thunderstorms rain will occu rlocally in Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, the Deccan and a few stations in the central parts of the country, Konkan and south-east Madras.—A. P.

BANK DIRECTORS IN TROUBLE

Drew Lakhs Of Rupees Without Returning Them, Alleges Liquidator

LAHORE, May 22.

Serious allegations have been made against 14 directors of the Peoples Bank of Northern India, Ltd., in liquidation in an application made by the Official Liquidator to the Lahore High Court in pursuance of which a public enquiry is being held before the Chief Justice.

The directors against whom application has been filed include Lala Harkishen Lal, Mr. K. L. Gauba, M.L.A., Raja Sir Daya Kishen Kaul, R. B. Naranjan Dass (deceased) and Diwan Abdul Hamid, ex-Chief Minister of Kapurthala State.

It is alleged by the Official Liquidator that these directors helped one another in drawing money out of the Bank without any authority. They drew lacs of money and never returned the same. Lala Harkishen Lala having drawn 43 lakhs of rupees. —United Press.

JEEVAN NAIYA

Enters Second Week At Imperial Cinema

The greatest problem of film-producer, that of combining popular appeal with artistic and technical merit, has been successfully solved by the Bombay Talkies in their "Jeevan Naiya," which, after a crowded first week, now enters on its second week at the Imperial Cinema. Distinguished film critics as well as the general public are unanimous in acclaiming it as one of the greatest achievements of the Indian film industry.

The chief merit of the picture, of course, lies in the highly successful portrayal of Lata, the heroine, by Devika Rani, the great Indian film star, who has already achieved international fame. Opposite her, the male lead is played by Ashok Kumar, who shows considerable promise of a bright career. The dignified restraint of this young man is commendable. Kamta Prashad (the 'mali' of "Jawani-ki-Hawa"), gives a powerful portrayal of a difficult role, while Masih and Joshi are convincing as the villains. But apart from these distinguished features, which will be apparent to anyone who sees the picture, "Jeevan Naiya" is full of many other good things, which make its success a certainty. Even its dozen or so songs could have packed the houses, and the several artistic dance numbers are worth seeing. Moreover, the whole film is so well-knit that the element of suspense and anticipation is maintained upto the very end, when a wholly unexpected but happy climax ends the story. Avoiding unnatural and satagy situations the photo-playwright and the director have combined to give a picture, which is rich in human appeal and entertaining qualities.

The technical side of the production is so perfect that it is worthwhile showing it to those sceptics, who still maintain that Indian pictures cannot compete with Hollywood productions in the matter of technique. Seldom has better photography been seen in an Indian film, and as for sound recording it is a marvel how the voices and sound effects are reproduced with the exact natural gradations. Continuity and editing is perfect in every detail, and the processing is flawless. But even when all this is said, the picture has a subtle beauty, a haunting melody, that defies description and that must be seen to be appreciated.

Indians' Collapse At Lord's Again

All Out For 110 Against Middlesex

ROBINS' DEADLY BOWLING DOES IT!

Home Team Knock Up 173 In First Innings

AMARNATH CAPTURES 6 WICKETS FOR 29

Indians	*1st Innings*	*110*
Middlesex	*1st Innings*	*173*

LONDON, May 23.

The Middlesex team:— Price, Hart, Fairservice, Hendren, Muncer, Robins, Hulme, Smith, Covington, Sims, and Peebles.

In the match between the Indian Touring Team and Middlesex at Lord's, Indians were all out, in their first innings for 110 runs.

At the close of play, Middlesex were all out for 173 runs in the first innings.

Weather was dull at Lords after early morning rain and the wicket was protected. Indians having won the toss against Middlesex went in to bat first.

DISASTROUS START

Hindleker and Mushtaq Ali opened the batting on a wicket which had been covered during the early morning rain, but they did not last long, Hindleker snicking a ball from Smith into Hulmes' hands, at third slip, when the total score was 16 and Mushtaq Ali following him at 22 being caught by Sims, off Robins. This bad beginning heralded a steady and rapid fall of wickets which was broken only by a 41 run partnership between Jai and Elahi.

Palia and Naidu followed, but the latter was dismissed by a one-handed catch by Muncer at deep-third extra cover, off Robins for seven. Palia was bowled when attempting to hit out at Peebles, having scored 13. Amarnath was bowled by Robins for one without any addition to the total score. With the addition to the total of one run, Jilani also fell a victim to Robins, being out l.b.w. for nought.

Vizianagram was bowled by Smith for 11. Jai and Bannerjee went in, but after scoring one, the latter was also bowled by Smith. Elahi then came in with the total at 69 for eight, and, together with Jai, took it to 110 before being caught by Smith, off Robins for 28.

ELAHI'S STAND

Elahi scored mainly through chancy hooks and pulls, hitting three fours in quick succession. The partnership lasted half an hour. Nissar, the last man in, was bowled by Peebles for nought.

The Indian innings lasted 140 minutes, and 100 was sent up in 130 minutes.

Middlesex's First Knock

Price and Hart opened the Middlesex first innings, but the latter was clean bowled by Bannerjee for one (9/1), and 14 runs later, Price was also dismissed, being caught and bowled by Bannerjee. Two runs later Fairservice was bowled by Nissar for three. Hendren and Hulme then came in and carried the score to 64 when Hendren was caught by Hindlekar, off Amarnath, having scored 35.

Robins who followed was bowled for duck by Amarnath, (64/5). Muncer joined Hulme, and after the addition of 20 runs Muncer was caught by Hindlekar, off Nissar, for four. Hulme, batting at the time of wiring had made 17.

AMARNATH'S EFFECTIVE BOWLING

Covington joined Hulme and this partnership had added 58 runs in 50 minutes when Covington was bowled by Amarnath (142—7). Smith followed, but was also bowled by Amarnath, having scored eight (150—8). Having played a chanceless innings, lasting 120 minutes, in which he scored 59 runs, 28 of which were boundaries. Hulme eventually fell to Amarnath's bowling being caught by Hindlekar (173—9). Sims and Peebles followed, the former carrying his bat with 7 and the latter being bowled by Amarnath for 0 (173—10).

173 ALL OUT

Middlesex had made 64 for four at tea. Resuming after tea, they made 173, all out.

Score:—

Hindlekar, c Hulme, b Smith.	8
Mushtaq Ali, c Sims, b Robins.	10
Palia, b Peebles	13
Nayudu, c Muncer, b Robins.	7
Amarnath, b Robins	1
Baqua Jilani l.b.w. b. Robins...	0
Vizianagram, b Smith	11
Jai, not out	19
Bannerjee, b Smith	1
Elahi, c Smith, b Robins	28
Nissar, b Peebles	0
Extras	12
Total	110

Fall of Wickets:—16/1, 22/2, 36/3, 42/4, 42/5, 43/6, 61/7, 69/8, 110/9.

Analysis:—Smith 3/27, Hulmes 0/10, Robins 11.3/18/5, Peebles 2-15, Sims 0/28, (for one spell, Robins' analysis was 6/2/15/4).

SCORE:

MIDDLESEX (1st Innings)

Price c and b, Bannerjee	13
Hart b Bannerjee	1
Fairservice b Nissar	8
Hendren c Hindlekar b Amarnath	35
Robins b Amarnath	0
Muncer c Hindlekar, b Nissar	4
Hulme c Hindlekar, b Amarnath	59
Covington b Amarnath	26
Smith b Amarnath	8
Sims, (not out)	7
Peebles b Amarnath	0
Extras	17
Total	173

Analysis:—Nissar 2 for 46. Bannerjee 2 for 32. Baqa Jilani 0 for 9. Amarnath 12.2 for 52.6. Elahi 0 for 14. Naidu 0 for 26.

Merchant and Hussain are progressing, but are unlikely to play for a fortnight.—Reuter.

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BIHAR MUSLIMS DISSATISFIED WITH JINNAH'S NOMINEES

Malaviyaji Will Avoid Conflict With Congress In Coming Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, May 23.

A strong protest against Mr. Jinnah's announcement of the personnel of the Central Parliamentaary Board of the All-Muslims' League, so far at any rate, as Bihar's representation is concerned, was recorded last evening at a meeting of the Bihar Muslim League. Bihar's representation was criticised as being highly unsatisfactory and as having been decided upon without consultation with the Bihar Muslim League.

The question of formation of a branch in Bihar of Mr. Jinnah's Central Parliamentary Board was postponed till July next, when Mr. Jinnah is expected to visit Bihar. Bihar's representation on Mr. Jinnah's Board has intrigued all circles here, who cannot understand how Syed Abdul Aziz, Minister of Education and Moulana Sajjan, who have each organised opposing parties for election purposes, can work together as members of a common organisation.

It is obvious that as matters stand at present there is little possibility of joint action between Syed Abdul Aziz Minister of Education Moulana Sajjan and Moulavi Shafi Daudi, each of whom would, like to advance the cause of his own group in the coming elections at others' cost.

With reference to the Benares message about the Congress Nationalist Party's decision to negotiate with the Congress on the basis of mutual understanding, in order to avoid conflict between the Congress Groups during the next election inquiries in well-informed circles reveal that the correspondence on the subject has been passing between President Jawaharlal and Pundit Malaviya. It appears that the conversations at New Delhi immediately on Pundit Jawaharlal's return from Europe regarding the matter were deemed to be satisfactory, so much so that Pundit Jawaharlal was surprised at the announcement of the Congress Nationalist Party's decision to contest elections without reference to any arrangement with the Congress. President Jawaharlal thereupon wrote to Pundit Malaviyaji and the matter is being seriously discussed by correspondence.

So far as can be gathered, Malaviyaji would be willing to avoid a conflict with the Congress, if it could be done without sacrifice of his party's principles and, in this view of the matter, he is believed to have the support of many of his important colleagues, notably from Bengal. An agreement that may obviate conflict between these two Congress groups is thus by no means unlikely.

Meanwhile the Hindu Sabhaites in Bihar are trying to organise themselves for contesting next election and have been seeking to rally round them some from among the disgruntled people who see no prospect of their being selected as Congress Candidates.

RASHTRA BHASHA PRACHAR EXAMINATION

With a view to diffuse the knowledge of Hindi, the recognised lingua franca of India, in Non-Hindi speaking areas, particularly in Orissa, Bengal, Assam, Sindh, Bombay, Berar and Marathi C.P., the Hindi Vishwa Vidyalaya of Allahabad, established by All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, conducts a Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Examination every year at different Centres.

The Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Examination will commence on 24th September, this year. The last date for sending the application form for admission to this examination is 1st August, 1936. A new centre for this examination in Non-Hindi speaking areas can be opened at any recognised school if at least five candidates are available. The last date for opening a new centre is 30th June, 1936.

Forms of application for a new centre or for admission to this examination together with a copy of prospectus can be obtained free of cost from Pt. Daya Shankar Dubey, Honorary Examination Secretary, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.

DAILY AT:— 3-30, 6-30, 10 P. M.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Indian Cricketers Beaten Again

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

The Indian tourists played their fifth match on the sacred ground at Lord's against M.C.C. and had the misfortune of suffering their third defeat of the tour to the tune of ten wickets' margin. I call it misfortune because they were deprived of the services of two of their star batsmen, Vijay Merchant and Mahomed Hussain, due to injuries sustained in this match. It can hardly be denied that Merchants' absence meant a good deal to the batting strength of his side. In addition to this Wazir Ali has been away from the firing line since the day he landed in England. It seems that the finger which was hurt in the Patiala Match against the Australians is still causing him trouble. I hope that these players as well as those others who are on the casualty list will recover soon and take their places on the field before many more matches have been played.

SEIDLE'S MAGNIFICENT EFFORT

The South Africans met the M.C.C. about the same dates last year in their sixth engagement of the tour. "A bitter wind and an occasional shower considerably marred the pleasure of the opening day's play, when the South Africans made 297, losing their last four wickets for 35." Despite these adverse conditions; I. J. Seidle, going in second, remained unbeaten till the end. In a masterly display of sound cricket, he collected 132 runs. His was undoubtedly the most outstanding performance of the match. I wish some of our batsmen could emulate his noble example. I. A. R. Peebles was responsible for the capture of four wickets for 50.

M. C. C. AVOID DEFEAT

The M.C.C. fared very badly against the fine bowling of C. L. Vincent and A. B. Langton, who bagged 5 and 4 wickets respectively at the cost of 47 and 80 runs. Only four batsmen succeeded in reaching double figures. In a pathetic show as this, the contributions of 61 and 30 by Price and C. F. Walters respectively were indeed very praiseworthy. The M.C.C. failed to avert the follow on being dismissed for 144. But for the intervention of rain which prevented play on Monday, the home team would surely have suffered a heavy defeat. As it turned out, the match ended in a draw, the M.C.C. losing three wickets in the second [illegible] for 32 runs.

WHAT ARE [illegible] DOING?

As I have stated above, Wazir Ali remained out of this match also. Vizianagram availed himself of the services of Jehangir Khan who has been doing exceedingly well with the bat and the ball in England of late. He picked up the best combination possible. But why he has left Jai in the cold so long I cannot fathom. The Indian team was as follows:—Hindlekar, Mushtaq Ali, Amarnath, Nayudu, Mahomed Hussain, Jehangir Khan, Vizianagram, Banerjee, Amir Elahi, Nissar and Merchant.

INITIAL ADVANTAGE LOST

The tourists were sent out to field first as Vizianagram failed to name the coin correctly. Nayudu and Nissar opened the attack brilliantly—capturing three wickets for a meagre 51. But this initial advantage was thrown away by the Maharaj Kumar who took off Nissar when the latter was bowling with all the venom he possessed. Patsy Hendren and Bob Wyatt took full advantage of this remissness. They batted with perfect confidence and raised the total to 169 for the next wicket. Hendren missed his century narrowly. Only 12 runs kept him from the coveted figure. Wyatt was out for 65. Then Human registered the third three figure total 115 against the tourists which Gimblett 103 and Bakewell (100 not out) had done before him. Allen added a valuable 54 to the score in the course of his partnership with Human. The M. C. C. innings closed at 392—not a prodigeous figure in any sense!

HINDLEKAR'S GLORIFYING RECORD

The player who covered himself with glory among the tourists was Hindlekar who was responsible for two of the smartest stumpings which dismissed Hendren and Holmes and caught Wyatt behind the wickets. He allowed very few byes and the way he discharged his duties behind the stumps evoked high praise from all who watched him in action. I feel rather amused to reflect that the all-India selectors did not consider him worthy of a trial in any of the "Tests" against the Australians and were thinking of leaving him out of the English tour!

Banerjee proved the most successful bowler of the side who claimed 3 wickets for 70 runs. Nissar, Jehangir Khan, and Amir Elahi bagged a brace each. The unintelligent handling of the bowling and placing of the field were in a certain measure responsible for the big score of the home batsmen and poor analysis of the Indian bowlers.

LANDSLIDE AFTER ACCIDENT

Hindlekar and Mushtaq Ali played their part well as opening batsmen, although the former succumbed to the new l.b.w. for 3 after batting for an hour. When 110 for 2 wickets was telegraphed on the board, the hopes of the Indians rose high. But following an accident to Mahomed Hussain, there was a landslide and the remaining batsmen were dismissed with the total at 185. The chief scorers were Mushtaq Ali (47), Amarnath (36), Nayudu (24) and Jehangir Khan (30 not out). I have no doubt that if Merchant and Mahomed Hussain had batted as they were expected to do, the tourists' score would have reached substantial proportions. As it was, they were left with a deficit of 197 runs and were called upon to follow-on.

TWO CREDITABLE PERFORMANCES

It was really creditable on the part of the tourists to collect such a respectable total as 230 in the second innings when the whole side was more or less disjointed and demoralised. Great praise is due to Jehangir Khan and Banerjee who compiled 80 and 47 (not out) respectively against heavy odds. Sims conceded 58 runs for his 4 wickets, while Holmes and Peebles hooked 2 wickets each for and respectively.

The M. C. C. scored the requisite 36 runs to win the match without any loss.

THE 1932 RECORD

As against the ten wickets' defeat sustained by the present tourists, the 1932 team registered a draw. Batting first, they collected 228 runs of which C. K. Nayudu contributed a brilliant 118 in his characteristic style and remained unbeaten. S. H. M. Colah was another batsmen who batted well for 35 runs, while Wazir Ali retired hurt. Bowes and Peebles claimed 3 wickets each for 42 and 55 runs respectively.

The M. C. C. knocked up 200 for 7 wickets, D. R. Jardine (44), A. M. Crawley (39), G. T. S. Stevens (32) being the chief scorers. Of the 7 wickets 'C. K.' bagged 4 for 31. The match remained inconclusive owing to rain.

The All-India team consisted of Wazir Ali, C. K. Nayudu, Naoomal, Colah, Nazir Ali, K. S. Ghanshyamsinhji, Lall Singh, Amar Singh and Nissar.

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NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS UP

Unfavourable Weather In Eastern Belt Continued

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Wheat Weak And Metals Closed

Bombay, May 23.

On Saturday Cross Rates ruled quiet.

N. Y. COTTON STEADY

New York cotton opened quiet but later improved steadily on reports of continued unfavourable weather in the eastern belt.

SILVER HIGHER

London gold was quiet but silver was a shade higher.

WHEAT WEAK

Wheat ruled weak in the absence of any important developments during the week-end. The metal market was closed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

	New York, May 23.
Previous closing	10.38
To-day's opening	10.37
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	10.42
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

	Liverpool, May 23.
Previous closing	5.71
To-day's opening	5.70
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.71
Difference	unchanged.

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August .....Rs. 199-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 23.

New York cotton was moderately active on scattered foreign and trade buying influenced by the continuance of unfavourable weather conditions in the eastern belt while the pool managers statement with regard to the disposal of July holdings also encouraged support.

Trading in October commenced at 10.37 i.e. one point lower than previous closing. After early inactivity prices advanced on steadier Liverpool advices and trade and foreign buying with October gradually rising to 10.43. After slight variations the market finally closed at 10.42 with a rise of 4 points for October.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 23.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.38/11.38) 11.40/11.39
October (10.42/10.41) 10.38/10.37
December (10.37/10.37) 10.34/10.34

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 23.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.22) 6.24
American July (6.05) 6.07
Egyptian May (8.77) 8.79
Egyptian July (8.59) 8.58

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 23.

Broach Cotton for July delivery moved between Rs. 198-8 and Rs. 199-8 at night. The rate at 9-45 p.m. was Rs. 199-8 with New York closing futures 4 points up.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 23.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat	4	6	3
Wheat September	4	5	3
Linseed May	7	2	0
Linseed September	7	4	9

The tone was quiet.

T. T. LONDON ON MILAN

CLOSING RATE.

London, May 23.

T T London on Milan 63.37

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 23.

Previous closing	4.97 19/32
To-day's opening	4.97 13/16
To-day's closing	4.97 13/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 23.

Previous closing	4.97 9/16
To-day's opening	4.97 5/8
To-day's closing	4.97 13/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, May 23.

Previous closing	75.56
To-day's opening	75.59
To-day's closing	75.59
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 23.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97 5/8 and then improved to 4.97 15/16 on good support but thereafter resumed downward tendency and closed at 4.97 13/16.

Franc opened at 75.59 and then rose to 75.63 on fairly good buying but on the intervention of British control the rate fell back to 75.59.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 23.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20d.	20 1/16d.
Forward	20d.	20 1/16d.

The market was quiet steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 23.

London gold (£6-19-11) £6-19-11 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, May 23.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, May 23.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.70 1/4) 5.70 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.54) 37.61
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (63.31) 63.37
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 13/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 23.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 50/2, 50/2 and 50/4. The market was moderately active on scattered buying but the demand was not sufficiently aggressive to cause any material advance in prices but on better London cables the price showed some improvement on scattered renewed buying but closed quiet at Rs. 50/1, 50/2 and 50/3.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/9/9, 34/10 and 34/10, there was very little doing owing to the absence of any important foreign advices to stimulate activity with traders not disposed to enter into fresh commitments. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/9/6, 34/9/6 and 34/9/3

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 23.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 69 1/2 and July 68 3/8. The market quiet but steady owing to the lack of any speculative interest in the absence of any encouraging cables from outside.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 23.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.95. There was nothing doing in absence of fresh buying influenced by no important developments at weekend.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 23.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£199 3/4 buyers £200 1/4 sellers) closed

Lead (£15 7/16 buyers. No sellers) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/4 to £40 3/4) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£79) closed.

RUBBER

Spot (£7 5/16 buyers £7 1/2 paid and sellers) £7 5/16 paid and sellers 7 1/2

Forward (£7 7/16) £7 9/16 paid buyer

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 23.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"China sold. India bought. Market quietly steady."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11 1/2) 1-11 1/2

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£18 1/4) £18 1/16 paid and value.

Dunlop May (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers

Lightning May (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April May (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 1/4) 12 1/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 9/16 sellers) £13 9/16 sellers.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Money Dearer?

LONDON, May 23.

MONEY MARKET: Contrary to recent expectations of active note circulation it is revealed that this week's bank return showed a drop of over one and a half million sterling which was due to a slackening demand for British notes by continental boarders.

The Bank of England however steadily continues to pile up gold covering which is now nearly 70 million sterling over the amount when the gold standard was suspended in 1931.

More profitable return on treasury bills aroused considerable discussion whether the movement was the forerunner of dearer money.

Wall-Street opened firm.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery

Bombay, May 23.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	2	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	2	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	2	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	2	0
Sept. 1936 Delivery.			
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	5	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	4	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	4	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	4	3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 23.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 61) dol 61 1/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33) dol 34

U S Steel Common (dol 56 1/8) dol 57 7/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 120) dol 121

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 23.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

COTTON PRESSING

Up to the week ended 15th May 2,20,010 cotton bales have been pressed in the whole State including 1,45,986 from Baroda district. Last year 9,60,95 cotton bales were pressed in the whole State during the same period.

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Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, P. O. Box No. 932 BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: May 23.

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York Cotton Futures the local Market opened to-day at Rs. 198-12 for Broach J|A. delivery and improved to Rs. 198-14. At this level there was some liquidation, which depressed prices to Rs. 198-4. At this level there was scattered buying and prices rallied to Rs. 198-8. The tone of the market was quiet. Liverpool Market was due to open at a decline of one point and opening quotations being as expected there was no change in the local market. There was restricted business and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A|M.	197	8	0
Broach J|A.	198	12	0
New Broach A|M.	196	0	0
Oomra May	188	0	0
Oomra July	185	8	0
New Oomra D|J.	177	4	0
Bengal May	163	8	0
Bengal July	158	0	0
New Bengal D|J.	143	12	0

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 21st May	13,972
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,598,169
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,083,512
Increase	514,657

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 22

Broach A/M opening 199 1/2; highest 200; lowest 198 1/2; closing 198 1/2

Broach J/A opening 200; highest 200 1/2; lowest 199 1/4; closing 199 1/4

Broach A/M 1937 opening 197 1/4; highest 198; lowest 196 3/4; closing 196 3/4

Oomra May opening 189; highest 189; lowest 188; closing 188

Oomra July opening 186 1/2; highest 186 1/2; lowest 186; closing 186 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 178 1/4; highest 178 1/4; lowest 178; closing 178

Bengal May opening 160 3/4; highest 161 1/4; lowest 160 3/4; closing 161 1/4

Bengal July opening 157 3/4; highest 158; lowest 157 3/4; closing 158

Bengal D/J opening 144 1/2; highest 145; lowest 144 1/2; closing 144 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/August 30-6-36) Rs. 6

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-36) Rs. 5

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Cloudy, showers probable.
Central: Cloudy, unsettled.
Western: Cloudy, showers probable.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York Liverpool: July 115 October 143 at Cross Rate 4.97 19/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 199; Liverpool July 6.06 Rs. 64 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 196/8 Liverpool May 5.59 Rs. 47 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 199; New York July 11.39 Rs. 54 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.97 19/32

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 196/8 New York March 10.39 Rs. 35 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.97 19/32

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, May 22

Ready Javas	Rs.	13	8 3
Shipment April June	Rs.	4	3 0
Shipment July September	Rs.	4	2 6
Kesar	Rs.	13	7 0
Saraya	Rs.	13	4 0
Java Spot			3.90

Erratic Fluctuations In Steel Shares

SHORT COVERING MEET HEAVY REALISING

Increased Speculative Activity

BOMBAY, May 23.

The hardening tendency in Steel shares which was visible yesterday, received further support this morning. Tata Steel Dfd shares opened at Rs. 652 and soon advanced to Rs. 665 on active speculative buying and covering by shorts.

SPECULATIVE BUYING AND REALISING

As soon as the demand was satisfied, prices declined rapidly to Rs. 640 on heavy realising by local professional operators and the market displayed poor tone. An attempt was made to raise prices with active speculative and prices once more rose to Rs. 655.

PROFESSIONALS SECURE PROFITS

But persistent selling and liquidation by Jobbers and professionals soon depressed prices to Rs. 642 where the session closed. Tata Steel ordinary shares fluctuated between Rs. 169 and Rs. 165-8 and finally closed at Rs. 166. Other sections also fluctuated in sympathy with price movements in Tata Steel shares.

From these rapid changes it appears that speculative activity is broadening and prices are fluctuating in an erratic fashion. As pointed out before we still believe short sales dangerous and prefer purchases on good breaks only.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, May 23.

100 Ahm. Advance	271	4
500 Bombay Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	692	8
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	164	6
100 Central India	226	4
100 Colaba	120	0
100 Coorla	90	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	290	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6	
100 Finlay	100	10
100 Gokak	162	8
1000 Hindustan	1575	0
100 Indore	57	8
100 Khatau	61	4
100 Kohinoor	196	14
250 Laxmi	581	4
100 Madhavji	4	12
250 Madras United	35	0
100 Morarji	705	0
250 Modern	45	0
50 Mysore	85	10
100 New Great	111	4
100 Oosmanshahi	55	0
100 Phoenix	250	0
25 Sassoon Silk	39	8
1000 Sholapur	1,980	0
50 Simplex	65	0
100 Swadeshi	161	4
100 Swan	78	12
25 Tata	8	0
500 Vishnu	1170	0
1000 Western	652	8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	108	8
25-50 Central	34	4
500 Imperial	1565	0
125-500 Im. Conty	383	12
50-100 India	130	0
100 Reserve Bank	132	8
5 Union	5	11

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	37	0
70 Gwalior	123	2
160 Indian	483	2
100 Katni Defd.	2270	0
100 Katni Ord.	386	4
10 Okha	276	4
10 Punjab	26	12
100 Shahabad	495	0
70 United	138	0

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	12	8
15-75 New India	41	12
200 Oriental	4950	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	2

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	161	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1606	4
10 Ajmer	13	6
50 Bombay Tram	155	15
100 Bombay Suburban	176	4
10 Broach	11	12
100 Karachi	220	0
100 Poona	255	0
100 Surat	191	4
100 Tata Hydro	168	2
1000 Tata Power	1567	8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	892	8
100 C. Province	97	0
100 Dhond Baramati	100	0
100 Gujrat	81	12
100 Mandra Bhon	99	8
100 Pachora Jamner	95	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	99	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 23

Century 167 165 164/6
Bombay Dyeing 697 700 691 692
Kohinoor 197 198 197 196
Central India 227 228 226
New Great 112 111
Simplex 65 64/6 65
Swadeshi 161 162 160 161/4
Bundi 36/14 37
I Cement 485 487 482 484 482 486
Punjab 26/12
Shahabad 493 496 493 495
Andhra 1597 1595 1613 1600 1607 1605
Tata Hydro 188/2
Tata Power 1572 1570 1582 1567 1572 1563 1570 1567
Tram Ord 156 155/15
T Steel Defd 652 666 657 660 647 653 640 647 640
T Steel Ord 167 168/8 167/12 168 165/8 166/4 166
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 168/8
Bellapur 173 178
B Steam 286
B Burma 406 410 406

500 Tapty Valley	778	12

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	35	2
30 Tata Steel Def.	640	0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	163	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	208	12
50 Belapur	176	4
250 Bombay Steam	286	4
125 Bombay Burma	403	13
50 Eombay Burma Con	143	12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5-8-9	
50 Bombay Telephone	112	0
100 Indian Bleaching	112	8
100 Indian Radio	501	14
100 Indian Radio Ord.	495	0
1000 Port Canning	572	8
15 Scindia	17	0
80 Premier Construction	82	8
75 Tata Oil	15	8

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1440	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	299	6
7 p.c Bombay Trams	86	0
5 p.c. Central India	XD. 510	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	133	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145	0
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	15	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	154	6
7 p.c. Tata Power	1560	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191	4
7-12 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	168	8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c Vishnu	620	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 23

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/9
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 99/8/0
3 per cent 1941 105/2
3 per cent 1951/54 104/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/12
4 per cent 1943 111/13
4 per cent 1960/70 115/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 109/7
5 per cent 1940/43 111/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

TAX FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore 110/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1947 109
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108
5 per cent M Deb 1959 117
6 per cent M Deb 1954 130
6 per cent K P T 1956 130
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/10 and declined to Rs. 99/7.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay: May 23.

The local Silver Market ruled very steady to-day and prices advanced on Calcutta buying. Prices opened at Rs. 49-14 and advanced to Rs. 50-4. The Gold Market was quiet with scattered selling and prices were quoted at Rs. 34-9-9. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted at 1.2-3/8. Montreal Market was quiet but steady at a rise of 5 points.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Silver	50	4	0
Jeth delivery	50	4	0
Ashad delivery	50	6	0
Ready Gold	34	9	9
Jeth delivery	34	9	9
Ashad delivery	34	9	3

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 22

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	118 3/4
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	105 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 5/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 23

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F G	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	137	169	164	161
Punjab	173	169	164	161
Rajputana	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	197	194	191	187
C P No. 1	207	204	201	197
C P No. 2	202	199	196	192
Broach No. 2	207	204	201	197
Punjab-Ame	218	215	212	208
Surat	243	240	237	233
Rajpipla	240	237	234	230
Navsari	249	246	243	239

American Cotton Crops

AGRICULTURAL FINAL REPORTS

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture has issued the following revised estimates of 1935-36 cotton crop with comparisons:—

	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
Area in Cultivation July	27,888,000	27,883,000	40,852,000	36,542,000
Area Picked	27,235,000	26,987,000	29,978,000	25,939,000
Yield per acre	186.3	170.9	208.5	173.3
Production	10,636,000	9,656,000	12,047,000	13,001,000

Threat Of Fresh Retrenchment?

REORGANISATION OF I. M. S.

Orders From Whitehall On Simla Proposals Shortly Expected

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 23.

Orders are still being awaited from the Secretary of State on Government of India's proposals for the reorganization of the I.M.S There is no information here as to when these orders may be expected, but as it is some months since the Government of India's proposals were submitted to London and decision has to be reacted in due time, before the advent of provincial autonomy next year it is believed the reply from London cannot be much longer delayed.

In the meantime I understand that shortage in the number of European officers in the I.M.S. continues to be keenly felt. According to my information as there is already a shortage in the number of European officers even on the military side, the Army authorities are unable to release the full number of European officers of the I.M.S. for civil duty in provinces as required under the orders of the Secretary of State now in force.

It is mainly due to shortage in the number of European officers that temporary commissions in I. M.S. are still being continued. It is likely therefore both on the question of ratio—as between the percentage of Indian and European officers—and the number of reserved posts on the civil side there may be suitable changes under the reorganisation scheme with a view to obviate the difficulties at present experienced.

MUSLIMS MUST ENTER LEGISLATURES

Syed Husein Imam's Plea At Kerala Conference

CANNANORE, May 23.

An appeal to organise the electorate to train them to vote on a basis of work not influenced by personal ties was made by Syed Hosain Imam, Member of the Council of State. Presiding at the third Kerala Muslim Conference to-day, he said that the effects of the Constitution were not likely to be cured by a strict refusal of goodmen from participating therein. Once entry into the legislature had been obtained, it could in any way weaken our case for radical change, rather it will help us to lay bare the illusory character of so-called advances (Reforms) and if we work with a team spirit, we can force the Whitehall Gods to reconsider the Reforms at an early date.

"It is," he continued, "the first duty of all communities to organise themselves to get affiliated to wider political organisations".

An appeal for unity was also made by Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Mayor of Madras presiding at the Kerala Muslim Aikya Cangam Conference at Cannanore.

The Municipality presented addresses to both Syed Husain Imam and Mr. Hamid Khan last evening.—A.P.

Detenus For Law Examinations

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Sixty-four detenus have been permitted by the Senate of the Calcutta University to appear as non-collegiate students at the different Law Examinations of the University.—United Press.

Motor Competition Menace To Railways

SIR G. RUSSELL ON NEED FOR CONTROL ... OF ROAD TRANSPORT ...

"Railways are often asked to improve their services. Improvement is difficult if not impossible, when much valuable traffic is being taken from the Railways by a form of transport, which is being run uneconomically and inefficiently," said Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways in India in an interview with a "Chronicle" Representative in connection with the Railway and Motor transport.

Sir Guthrie has come to Bombay with a view to discuss with the Major Railways in India to devise measures to meet the position created by "Uneconomic Motor Competition."

Sir Guthrie Russell held consultations with Agents of the G. I. P. Rly., the N. W. Rly., E. I. Rly. B. B. and C. I. Rly. and the M. S. M. Rly. at the Committee Room of the G. I. P. Railway Offices, Victoria Terminus on Friday afternoon.

In the course of the interview, Sir Guthrie stated:—

Yesterday we discussed what measures railways could take to ensure an adequate railway service in a co-ordinated scheme of transport in which the railways and the roads would be allotted their proper spheres. Our object is to devise a scheme which will be in the best interests of the country and in which both the roads and the railways will play their proper part.

It is quite clear that uneconomic competition by duplication of transport is not in the best interests of the country. I do not think that it is realised that the present position is not only doing serious harm to railway finances but it is also harming people who would be prepared to run really efficient road services. Railways are often asked to improve their services. Improvement is difficult, if not impossible, when much valuable traffic is being taken from the railways by a form of transport which is being run uneconomically and inefficiently."

Balancing Budget

Continuing, Sir Guthrie said that the object of railways was to improve the railway services both passenger and goods to meet the needs of the people. He could not however say that if railways were going to continue to lose traffic and it was quite clear that if the present uneconomic competition of motors was to continue, the possibility of balancing their budget was remote.

The railways felt that steps should be taken to devise a proper control of road transport which would avoid the unhealthy and uneconomical competition which was taking place at present and which was certainly not in the interests of India as a whole. He explained that in asking for the control of motor transport, railways were not asking for anything which had not been found necessary in other countries of the world where, in almost every case, motor transport had been properly controlled with the object of placing it on an economical footing and increasing its efficiency.

He explained that the discussion yesterday hinged on what railways had already done to meet the advent of their competitor. The action taken had been to provide for more frequent services by providing additional steam trains or light units such as Diesel electric coaches and Sentinel coaches.

Speeding Up Trains

An attempt had also been made to speed up trains and in a very large number of cases rates and fares had been reduced. Certain of these measures had met with success, but they had not solved the problem. In other cases where traffic had increased the cost of these methods had more than wiped out any increase in revenue. The railways believed that if motor transport was controlled and if they were in a position to charge reasonable level of rates and fares, it should be possible to improve their services and give further facilities to passengers and the trade. Railways have got a new design of third class carriages which has been approved by the Central Advisory Committee for Railways. It is considered that this proposed carriage is an advance on the existing third class stock, but it is quite obvious that railways cannot go to the extent of providing these improved facilities unless they can find the money to cover the additional cost.

Cutting Into Traffic

Regarding goods, Sir Guthrie said that he had discussed with agents what they could do to improve the collection and delivery of goods at different stations and to speed up transport. At present, motor lorries carrying goods had been cutting into the high rated goods traffic in many cases seriously. Railways had always realised that by cutting rates motor lorries could take away a considerable amount of traffic in the high rated commodities. But it had been proved that lorries by overloading could also cut into the lower rated traffic such as grains.

If there was to be no limitation to this cutting in, a situation might arise when the main traffic carried by railways would be confined to such things as coal and the heavy ores, the rates for which must be maintained at the lowest possible level. If this situation should arise, the railways of India will become a burden on the general revenues of the country. As it was it is impossible to raise the rates of such commodities as coal and iron ores if any regard was to be paid to the progress of trade and industry.

Third Class Comforts

The conference also discussed the possibility of looking after third class passengers. Railways had already been carrying on propaganda in this direction and the agent of one railway detailed how he had personally held meetings with the staff endeavouring to show them how they could improve the lot of the third class passengers who, after all, forms the largest portion of passenger traffic.

He pointed out that after all it was mainly a question of finance, and if the public expected an improvement in passenger and goods facilities, the railways must have a fair deal rates. He said that if motor transport were controlled and placed on an economic footing, there was room for both railway and road transport, but certainly there was no room for both if the present situation continued. He said that railway rates and fares in India were if not the lowest in the world, were among the lowest.

Fans Impossible

Sir Guthrie was also asked whether there was any chance of fitting electric fans in third class carriages. He said the cost of these would be so high that it was quite impossible. After all, with the lower level of fares in existence, it was not possible to provide such luxuries.

Regarding the question as to what decision the Government of India had come to on Sir Otto Niemeyer's recommendation that the railway expenditure should be thoroughly overhauled, Sir Guthrie said that the matter was still under consideration.

Asked how the object of controlling road motor transport was to be achieved, Sir Guthrie replied that the whole question was to be discussed by the Transport Advisory Council which would meet about the middle of July in Simla.

Asked whether any further retrenchment of staff was under contemplation, he replied that railways were about to retrench a certain number of staff, but that if railway revenues continued to drop, further retrenchment would be forced on railways.—A.P.

AKOLA'S WELCOME TO PRESIDENT JAWAHAR

District Council And Civic Committee Participate In Reception

AKOLA, May 23.

Thousands crowded the Akola Station this morning to welcome Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He was received at the station by Mr. Biyani, the President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee.

Among the prominent persons on the platform were Veer Vaman Rao Joshi, Rao Sahebs Rojurkar, Satarkar, Mr. Karnik, the President of the Akola Municipality and several other prominent Congressmen and merchants.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was taken to a decorated dais on the platform and was garlanded on behalf of several institutions and merchants including the Municipal Committee the District Council and various Congress organisations in the Province.

From the station he motored to the residence of Mr. Biyani where he is staying.—A.P.

PRESIDENT THANKS POONA CITIZENS.

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, May 23.

Each member of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has to contribute a minimum of Rs. 15 per year as fee.

The meeting was told that writing from Bombay, Pundit Jawaharlal, the Congress President, had paid tributes to Poona citizens and appreciated Congressmen's management of the whole programme.

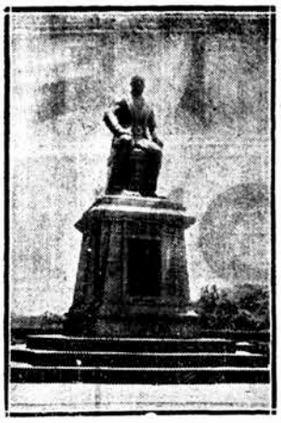
Small-Pox Takes Toll Of 528 In Bihar

PATNA, (By Mail).

The health return of the province of Bihar during the week ending May 2 shows that out of 2,429 seizures of small-pox there were 528 deaths and of 99 seizures of cholera there were 54 deaths. Purnea heads the list with 607 seizures of small-pox and 190 deaths, Shahabad coming next with 215 seizures of small-pox and 82 deaths. Darbhanga coming third with 312 seizures of small-pox and 66 deaths, and Monghyr coming fourth with 238 seizures of small-pox and 54 deaths.—A.P.

Around The Statues In Bombay

(By P. D. BHANDARI.)



The joint author of "Mont Ford Reforms of 1919", Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, 1917-1922. He is shown in official dress, holding a roll of paper in the left hand.

The city of Bombay can boast of a very large number of statues, busts and monuments. They are hundred and six in all and scattered in various parts of the Island; but most of them are to be found in Fort Area. There are thirty-eight statues, sixty-five busts and three monuments. Most of the busts are in the University Library, the Royal Institute of Science, Town Hall and Municipal offices; while a few are to be seen here and there in the streets.

Among them are the statues of Kings and Queens, Viceroys and governors, statesmen and politicians, leaders and reformers erected in appreciation of their noble deeds generosity, patriotism and valued services rendered to the country and to humanity. They remind us of their distinguished careers and lives.

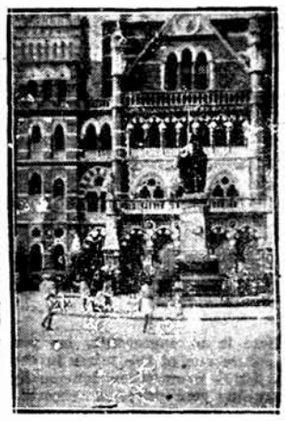
Out of the total number, forty three are maintained and looked after by the Municipality; forty-four by the Bombay Government (Public Works Department); while the rest are managed by the University, Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum, and other public bodies.

Some of the statues were designed and modelled by famous sculptors including, Sir T. Brock, R.A.; J. Bacon, Junior F.R.S.; Sir F. Chantrey; Derwent Wood, R.A.; I. H. Foley and G. K. Mhatre of Bombay, and show their artistic skill and workmanship.

The first statue which was modelled as far back as 1812 by John Bacon, Junior, of London, is to be found in Elphinstone Garden. It is an excellent piece of

After the death of Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade in 1901, subscription was collected to raise a monument to his memory in appreciation of his services as a judge, scholar, patriot and social reformer. It shows him in judge's robes holding a roll of paper in the right hand.

In appreciation of his services to the country, a marble statue of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, in ceremonial dress was erected by the people of India. He was the founder of the Servants of India Society. It was modelled by G. K. Mhatre of Bombay in 1921.



Sir Phirozshah M. Mehta, who was a great citizen and patriot, with Municipal Offices in the background.

art, depicting Marquis of Cornwallis in the act of drawing a Scimitar, and a female figure sitting on either side. There is another beautiful monument in that garden designed two years later in 1814, by the same sculptor, showing Marquis of Wellesley presenting a "Torra" to an Indian warrior with a female figure writing on a small tablet: Wisdom. Energy; Integrity.

The most ornamental memorial is that of Queen Victoria, sitting in regal robes under a high canopy of Gothic design, which was modelled in 1869. It stands at the junction of Esplanade Road and Mayo Road. It was renovated in 1898, and now again needs repairs. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 10,000 will be provided for its renovation in the next Municipal budget.

Politicians Climb Lamp Post

Mr. J. M. Beck, the former Solicitor-General of the United States and both during and after the way the staunchest champion of Britain, who has died, made two contributions to London's history during his many visits to England. In 1923 he created a legal precedent by being called to the English Bar without complying with the rigid rules of the Inns of Court regarding admission.

Other distinguished Americans have been elected honorary Benchers, but Mr. Beck was specially called to argue a Canadian appeal before the Privy Council. In spite of the high regard in which he was held, this departure from precedent evoked considerable criticism. At the appeal Mr. Beck wore a wig for the first and only time in his life. He said it acted like a brake on his eloquence.

Mr. Beck, who in 1925 was strongly tipped as the successor to Mr. Frank B. Kellogg as American Ambassador in London, supplied Sir Austen Chamberlain with his best after-dinner story.

During the first Zeppelin air raid on London Sir Austen left his house to look at the airship. In Egerton-gardens he found a lamp-post, and began to scale it. Halfway up he found Mr. Beck, engaged in the same exploit. The story sounds taller than the lamp-post, but both Mr. Beck and Sir Austen have vouched for its truth.

Woodrow Wilson is already commemorated in Geneva. The Quai du Mont Blanc was renamed the Quai Woodrow Wilson in 1920, and a plaque put there recording the fact. Besides the Quai and the plaque there is the League of Nations to commemorate Wilson, and now it is proposed to erect a "large celestial sphere in bronze bas-relief" in front of the new League building to associate him with it.

His reputation slumped more suddenly and drastically even than that of his fellow peacemakers. The veneration in which he was held when he went to Europe in 1919 was so great that there were authenticated cases of peasants, sickened with war, including him among the saints to whom they said their prayers. Not very long afterwards he died, forgotten and unhappy.

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SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

Here is an opportunity for you to secure one of the prizes in the Rs. 3,000/- competition scheme by exercising your power of observation intelligently.

This is a competition which can be tried by any one as it is very simple but at the same time interesting. The pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . are parts cut away from the silhouettes shown in the series on the left marked A, B, C. The parts are not necessarily shown in the same position as they appear in the silhouettes.

You have to pick out the parts and enter them in the coupon against the corresponding silhouettes. For instance No. 8 shows a part cut away from silhouette "K". You have, therefore, to insert No. 8 against "K" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon in respect of the other silhouettes and submit the same before 10th June subject to the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G.P.O., Bombay.

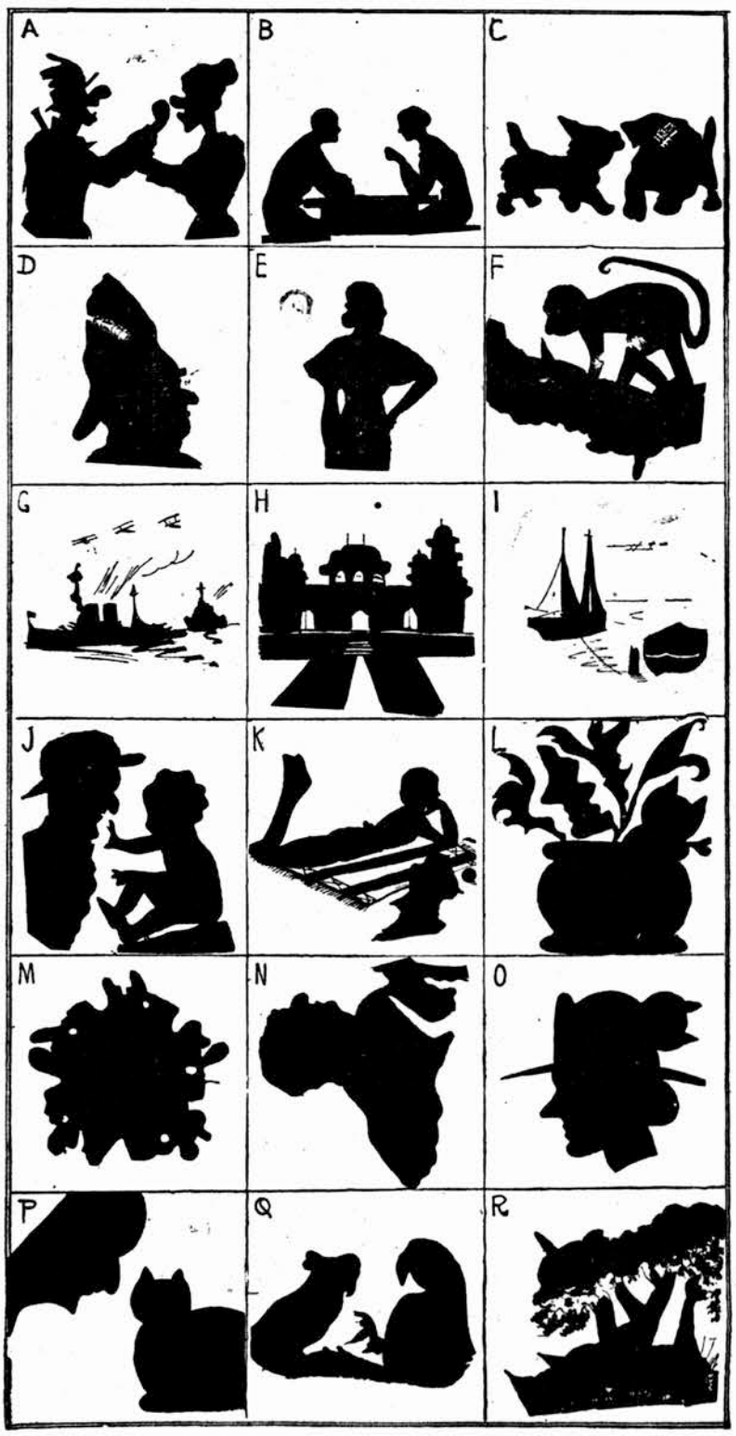
2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 10th June, 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

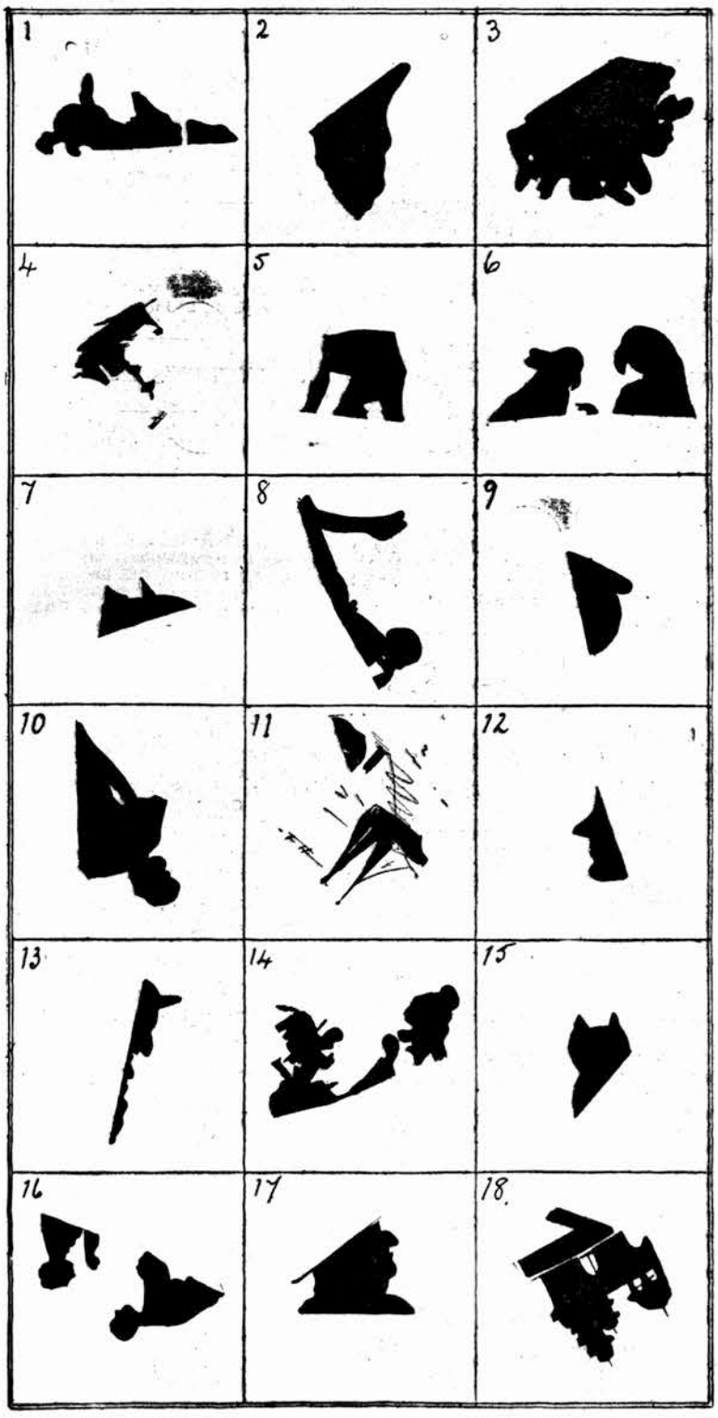


CLOSING DATE

10th June, 1936

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500

Total Rs. 3,000



7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 21st June 1936.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	8
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters.

CLOSING DATE

10th June, 1936

News From Far & Near

Master: "What is wind?"
Boy: "Wind is—er—wind is—air in a hurry."

EMPIRE SAFETY

New Australian Guild

A Guild of Empire Safety has been formed in Sydney to work for the strengthening of Australia's defence the adoption of a sound immigration policy and the suppression of all minority movements such as Communism and Nazism. It contends that armaments are necessary if Australia is to preserve its Empire status, and it proposes that all volunteers in the defence forces who render a full term of service should receive priority in Government and civic employment and be awarded a home section land grant, says Austral News. The Guild states that it has a sound plan for the introduction of people of British stock, fully capitalised by their governments to fill unused fertile land in Australia. "Following this policy" the Guild states, "we can assert our rights to a further measure of trade with the Empire. In addition, we fully consider that this will act as a stimulant to Empire shipping which is so vital for Empire welfare."

Air Race Across Australia

The South Australian Centenary Executive has voted £1,000 prize-money for an air race from Sydney to Adelaide, Via Melbourne, says Austral News. The distance is nearly 900 miles.

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"P. T." FOR OLYMPIC SPECTATORS

A special course of physical training has been arranged for the visitors to the Olympic Games in August. The National Association for promoting physical exercises in Germany has organised these courses to take part immediately after the games, and interpreters will be available for foreign visitors.

MASKS AND PUPPETS

A remarkable survey of masks and puppets from all parts of the world has been assembled here at the Linden Museum. Grotesque figures have been sent from museums and private collections as far distant as Arabia, China, Japan and Turkey, and the exhibition is probably the most comprehensive ever shown. In addition, arrangements are being made for a performance to be given by the British Puppet and Model Theatre Guild members who are now touring Germany.

NAPOLEON'S TRAVELLING CHEST

Napoleon's travelling chest, which he left at the palace of Baron de Rackwitz during his journey through Dresden in December 1812, is principal exhibit in a small history museum just opened in the village of Liesnig. Beautifully fashioned, with 22 drawers and several "secret" compartments, the chest has been in the possession of Baron de Rackwitz's housekeepers.

BY AIRSHIP TO AUSTRALIA

A forecast of the possibility of dirigibles flying non-stop between England and Australia has just been made by Mr. J. A. Mollison, who is visiting the Commonwealth according to Austral News. "It is possible," he told the Sydney Constitutional Club, "for dirigibles to fly 20,000 miles with a pay load. It is likely that within a year or so they will be looked into more closely for the Australian service. "The outstanding need at present," he went on, "is the speeding up of the service. Australia should concentrate on getting a service of not more than three days".

ALL AGES BOUND TO CUPID

Vital statistics just issued show that Australia's youngest brides of 1934 were four girls of 13. In one case the bridegroom was a lad of 20. The oldest bride was 89. She married a comparatively young man of 77. The youngest bridegroom was 15. His bride was 18. Two bachelors of 90 were courageous enough to face the altar. Their brides were 70 and 71 years of age. There were 29 mothers under 15, and two over 50, says Austral News.

Civil Aviation In Australia

Australia's Minister of Defence, (Mr. Archdale Parkhill) in an assessment of reserve aircraft and pilots in case of emergency has announced that there are now 411 Government - controlled aerodromes, 225 commercial pilots, 328 ground engineers and 262 civil aeroplanes available. These, says Austral News, are now operating 17,000 miles of regular routes, along which 3,150,000 miles of flying are done each year.

MOST UP-TO-DATE STATION.

Europe's most up-to-date railway station, now nearing completion at Dusseldorf, will it is believed, contain the most beautiful waiting rooms of any station in the world. Two of Germany's leading artists, Professor Adolf Munzer and George Hacker, have been commissioned to paint the mural decorations.

BOXERS FOR OLYMPIC GAMES.

Boxers from forty-one nations will take part in the boxing competitions to be held during the Olympic Games in Berlin next August. This will be a new record, the previous best being at the Games at Amsterdam in 1928 when 31 nations competed. There will be no fewer than 245 boxers in this year's meeting.

NEW DUTY FOR DOGS.

Alsatian dogs are now being trained in Germany to act as guides for the deaf and dumb, as well as for the blind. They are taught how to lead in the streets as traffic sounds cannot be heard by their masters. The first of these trained dogs Dixi Hofwachter, is able to distinguish seven different sounds, apart from traffic noises, and to act accordingly. "Dixi" also has a way of dealing with door bells and alarm clocks, and if the telephone rings while her master is alone she takes off the receiver and barks into the mouthpieces.

OLYMPIC MUSICIANS.

Music by thirty-four composers will be heard in the Olympic Musical Competitions here during August. The compositions have come from nine different countries, Austria has seven works, Italy, Japan and Czechoslovakia five each, Germany four, the United States three, Holland and Yugoslavia each two, and Monaco one. Great Britain has no entries.

OTTAWA HELPS AUSTRALIA.

Figures just issued show that since 1931, largely owing to the Ottawa agreement, Australia has risen from seventh to second place in the list of supplies of goods to Britain which now takes 57 per cent. of the Commonwealth's exports. On the other side of the ledger British exports to Australia, in the last six years have risen from £23,291,000 to £30,789,000 sterling, says Austral News.

MOTORISTS MUST NOT TOOT NEAR HOSPITALS.

Melbourne has made two new regulations for motorists. They must not sound their horns near public hospitals at any time of the day or night, "without urgent cause. The second regulation makes it compulsory for owners of cars and lorries of more than average width to equip them with additional front sidelights visible, when lit, for 200 yards. Motorists throughout Australia, says Austral News, are now paying nearly £5,000,000 a year in tax registration and licence fees, although these are on a considerably lower scale than in England. If the petrol and sales taxes are added, the total is about £12,000,000 a year.

AROUND THE WORLD WITHOUT A LANDING.

"It's no use, Mr. Tim, you are three yards, 27 inches short."

SYDNEY'S EMPIAD

Indian Athletes To Take Part

The Australian British Empire Games Association has voted £10,000 to bring well-known athletes from Britain and the Dominions to compete in the Empire Games at the Sydney sesqui-centenary in 1938. Minimum provision is made for ten competitors each from England and Canada, ten from South Africa, six from Scotland, and three each from Wales, and India, and two from Northern Ireland. There will also be a representative competitor from Bermuda, British Guiana, Trinidad, Hongkong, Fiji, Jamaica, Rhodesia and Newfoundland. An Empire Village, on the lines of the Olympic Village, will be built on the Sydney showground, for the first time in the history of Empiads, says Austral News. The programme of athletics, swimming, cycling, boxing wrestling and rowing has been sent to the British Empire Games Federation in England for ratification.

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DON'T MISS YOUR COPY.

All Free In Soviet Land

ried a tractor-driver on another field brigade. They spent their honeymoon some miles apart; once each week the young man walked ten or twelve miles on his free day to stay with his bride. The girl never met him halfway; she was boss of the winning brigade and took no chances. To my casual query why they did not get into the same field-gang, both exclaimed. "Desert my brigade in sowing-time!" It is to be assumed that after sowing-time adjustments were in order.

A woman's relation to the state is always individual; it is never through her husband. Not even the wives of great men may live by reflected glory. When Stalin's wife died, the black-bordered announcements in the press gave her own name and occupation in the artificial silk industry, and only after this mentioned that she was the "close friend and companion of Stalin". Kalinin's wife wins recognition by creating a state farm and center of culture in the Altai Mountains, where they call her by her first names, not by the name of the president.

First Wife's Revenge

The tradition that love is "woman's whole existence" is challenged by a new assumption, a refusal to admit that any human being's happiness can be completely dependent on one other human being. When Salima, a young woman of Turkistan, accepted a scholarship to study in Tashkent, her husband ordered her to return and, on her refusal, divorced her, boasting by letter that he had taken another wife "obedient and illiterate". Salima showed her quality by replying:

(Continued from page 13)

"I received your letter telling me that you have another wife. I will have my revenge. When I finished my studies I will come back to the village and teach your second wife to read and write". The older generation may be horrified by the flippant Salima, but the new Soviet generation will applaud her as a free and self-reliant citizen.

Not only in the choice of jobs and in marriage relations have Soviet women the privilege—and responsibility—of equality, but as far as law and custom can provide they are free to decide their lives irrespective of children. If they choose to have children, the state gives them every assistance: vacation on pay during child bearing, special funds for milk and children's clothing, the use of day nurseries to care for their children during their working hours. No question is asked whether or not they are married; no social obloquy follows the lack of a "legal father". There are no "illegitimate" children in the Soviet Union; all children have equal status. That this also may lead to difficulties is evident. Soviet law penalizes casual begetting of children by holding the father responsible for the support of all his children, a law probably better enforced in the U. S. S. R., where deductions can be made automatically from the man's wages, than are the laws against nonsupport of families in the United States.

Woman In The Choice

The freedom of every woman to dispose of her own body, to marry or not to marry, to have children or not to have them, irrespective of marriage, is taken for granted by Soviet law, and is restrained only by social opinion, not by legal penalty. Dr. M———, the head of the gynecological section of the great polyclinic, where a medical personnel of three hundred serves the thirty-five thousand workers of Stalin Auto Works, told me that all women working in the plant come to her as part of their routine health examination. "If they are married I ask them, 'Do you want children?' Then I give them medical advice according to their intentions. If they do not want children, the polyclinic supplies the means of prevention." She further informed me that every attempt was made to discourage abortion, by urging grounds of health, and by sending nurses and even neighbours to reason with the wife and husband, but never by absolute refusal. Nor has this policy reduced the population, which grows at the rate of three million a year, faster than in any other land.

Every new year in the Soviet Union produces its crop of heroes, who spring into fame for some notable achievement, who are brought to Moscow for honours, and whose methods are heralded and copied throughout the country. In the season of 1935 the names most heard were those of Stakhanov, a miner, and Marie Demchenko, a farm woman of the sugar beet districts, who worked as an illiterate labourer on a Kulak's farm till collectivization of farming discovered her talents. She learned to read; she became head of the brigade of beet cultivators; she studied in the laboratory cottage and discovered that the five or six tons per acre which the Ukrainian peasants considered normal was scandalously low. In a congress of farm leaders to which she went in Moscow, she personally promised Stalin in the spring of 1935 that she would produce twenty tons per acre. She challenged other beet growers to do likewise. "Let us flood the land with sugar," she said.

Marie's challenge sent a thrill across the farming regions. Hundreds of letters accepted; hundreds of visitors came to inspect her methods. Nine times the women hoed the beets; eight times they cleaned the fields of moths by keeping fires burning all night to attract these flying pests into the flames. They conquered a rainless August with the aid of the fire-fighting apparatus, pouring twenty thousand pails of water on the fields. Marie got twenty-one tons per acre; her youngest competitor, Anna Shvida, got twenty-three. "Never have I seen such women," said Stalin, bestowing on them the Order of Lenin at the November celebrations. "Formerly we didn't have such women. They are quite new people."

Collective Epic

Who were these women singled out for such honour, till their names were known not only to one hundred and seventy million people in the Soviet Union but to millions beyond the sea? They were women who got down in the dirt to dig sugar beets, who soiled their hands with slimy insects, who hoed in the sweat of the day and set fires in the chill of the night that a beet crop might be improved. They were women recently illiterate. What made their achievement honoured? This—that their beets were no commodity for private profit but sugar for the workers of a nation. They were leaders in the joint task of farming a continent. This made of the hitherto unregarded toil of farm women—heretofore the least honoured work known to man—a heroic collectve epic, worthy to be classed with the achievements of scientists or artists in man's conquest of the world.

The fat man and his wife were returning to their seats in the theatre after the interval.

"Did I tread on your toes as I went out?" he asked a man at the end of the row.

"You did," replied the other, grimly, expecting at least an apology.

The fat man turned to his wife. "All right, Mary," he said, "this is our row."

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BELGIUM OF THE FAR EAST

(Continued from page 2)

titled to gifts, it is probable that in some cases, rather than witness the horrible Dance of the Evil Spirit, the patient died.

Almost all the Mongols lived a nomadic life and wandered about in search of pasture land for their cattle. It is for this reason that brick or even wooden houses are unknown in Mongolia. They lived in Yurts, or tents, composed of a light wooden frame, covered with a felt material. In the middle of the tent, there is a grate in which a fire burns to keep the tent warm in winter. The tents are guarded by dogs, though there is very little of danger of theft or burglary since a very limited quantity of untensils, some rugs and a bench comprise entire stock of furnishings belonging to the inmates. Like the Afghans, the Mongols eat out of a common dish with their hands. The use of forks is conspicuous by its absence. A sharp knife is used for cutting meat in a very peculiar manner: the meat is held between the teeth and the hand, while with the free hand the part not to be chewed is cut off.

BORN CAVALRY MEN.

Perhaps no other nation in the world even the Arabs can ride horses as well as the Mongolians do. They ride on horse-back without saddles and can tame the most vicious and wild horses. That is why they are best cavalry men, with whom as far back as the 13th Century Jenghiz Khan set a record.

Mongolia nominally remained under Chinese rule until the end of the World War. However, it was greatly under Russian influence. Its trade routes led towards Russia and its capital city was only 350 kilometres from the Russian border. Trade, which formerly was in the hands of the Chinese, fell into the hands of Russian businessmen. Various diplomatic intrigues and the Russo-Japanese-Chinese rivalry gave rise to a movement called the Movement for the Autonomy of Mongolia, and finally as a result of that movement, a puppet autonomous government was set up, which was still further under the domination of Tsarist Russia. The Mongolian autonomy remained in power for eight years, from 1911 to 1919.

CHEQUERED HISTORY.

In 1919, when the Civil War broke out in Russia, Russia's Far Eastern territory was occupied by Japan who aided the white-guard generals. The Russian white guard general Semenov was instructed by the Japanese government to organize a "Great Mongolian State". The projected state was to include Outer Mongolia, Inner Mongolia and Soviet Buryat Mongolia. Before any effective progress could be made in this direction, Red Army forces cleared the Far East of enemy forces and compelled Japan to withdraw from Soviet territory. The white guardists were at the same time compelled to seek shelter elsewhere.

In 1919 a Chinese general, known to be an agent of Japan, invaded Mongolia and put an end to the so-called "Mongolian autonomy." Simultaneously, another and more powerful agent of Japan, the Russian white guard general Baron Ungern soon made his appearance in Urga and with the support of Japan not only became a dictator of Mongolia but also began to concentrate forces for further advance on Soviet territory, with a view of seizing Lake Baikal and parts of Siberia. The terrorism and brutality of Baron Ungern soon became the cause of deep resentment among the Mongolian people, who put up a severe struggle, but met with little success. Seeing their helplessness, the Mongolian nationalists, on April 10, 1921, asked the Soviet government for military support, which was duly accorded to them. The combined forces of the Mongolian nationalists and the Red Army completely routed the forces of Ungern, who himself was imprisoned and then shot by the Reds. A national government, headed the Bogdo-Lama was formed in Mongolia. The old men died in 1924, at which time the Mongolian People's Republic was formed and a constitution introduced.

The territory of the M. P. R. stretches over a huge territory of 1,500,000 square kilometers with a population of only 900,000 inhabitants, 10 per cent of which constitutes Lamas, the rest being cattle breeders, and a few agriculturists. The M P. R. has its northern frontier of 1,900 kilometres adjoining Soviet Russia, while in the west, south and east its frontiers touch the Chinese provinces of Sui-uan, Chahar, Ninsia Chinese Turkestan, and now it borders also Manchukuo.

The Mongolian People's Republic which according to its location plays a part similar to that of Belgium in Europe, has recently concluded a pact of mutual assistance with the Soviet Union, which gurantees its national independence. In addition to the great and deep cultural and educational work being carried on by the government, it sends students to Europe and Russia for study and 70 primary schools, 5 middle schools, 3 technicum, one training college for teachers, 5 daily newspapers, and three magazines are the latest achievements of the Republic. Much is also being done to popularize the European system of treating sickness. A number of hospitals have been opened throughout the country, a well equipped and disciplined army, and a considerable industry has been developed. The Mongolian nomdas are being rapidly changed into cultured farmers and cattle breeders. The number of cattle is 22,000,000 or more than two and a half times that of the population and they yield 70 per cent of the national income of Mongolia.

Eighty-five storeys above Manhattan, in the topmost crags of the Empire State Building, R-C-A Victor has a television station from which it expects to resume experimental programmes late in June. Visitors without credentials are barred. But death paid a visit there one afternoon recently.

Although there are still a few weeks to the elections, preparations have already begun. Large numbers of Gipsies have made their appearance in and around Warsaw awaiting the great event. The authorities have been compelled to increase the police force in those Warsaw suburbs, which are nearest the Grochow Fields.

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When feeling hot and exhausted there is nothing to equal Huschke's Cologne Water as a refresher and reviver. A dab of Huschke's Cologne Water on the forehead banishes headaches and pains, relieves feverishness and completely reinvigorates the body, nerves and brain. Always keep a bottle of Huschke's Cologne Water handy.
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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Say what you will, this is a lonely world. The bigger the crowd the higher the wall about the individual. Everybody has to find his own way about, follow it, and abide in it without benefit of companionship. What help and encouragement peep through the walls can do little more than cheer the spirit temporarily. One has to sustain one's own spirit or suffer its collapse.

Young folk do not believe that. Why should they? They think that their games and parties are companionship in the fullest degree. It is only after years of living, years of disappointment and trial and final discovery of this sturdy truth that they begin to adjust themselves to it. It is hard work at best and many never succeed at it and die of the loneliness.

One of our duties, and not one of the least is to train children to be self-sustaining, to provide inner resources for themselves against the day of awareness.

Let me therefore warn you in earnestness that you should begin by looking after yourselves for a brief period daily. Don't you ever cling to anybody's skirt and show that you require attention. If you do, you destroy the others' peace of mind, interrupt the father's work, disturb the mother's household routine, and all for your own mistake in not knowing what you want.

I will tell you what you really want: It is something definite to think about and to do. For this purpose you select a basket or a box or a low drawer into which you put a collection of odds and ends that attract you. You can amuse yourselves with these for a definite length of time daily. Make small things out of them, and you will feel so much pleased and so very happy!

Trained in this way to provide your own resources and fill the days with activity under your own decision, you would be prepared to sustain yourselves in later years. Your parents and guardians would be relieved of the burden of your failing spirit: they would be inspired and cheered by the sight of your cheerful self-helping outlook. If this scheme looks bothersome, you may have to suffer later, it is better therefore to train yourselves at the very start, and get used to it.

I GAVE

I gave a beggar from my little store
Of well earned gold. He spent the shining ore
And came again, and yet again still cold
And hungry as before.
I gave a thought and through that thought of mine
He finds himself a Man, supreme divine,
Fed, clothed, and crowned with blessings manifold;
And now he begged no more.

—Sent by Sis. Banutai Tukaram

THE QUACKY DUCK

The Quacky Duck stood on the bank of the stream. And the frogs came and sat on stones and insulted him. Now the words which the frogs used were these:—

"Ya! ha! he hasn't any hind legs!
Ya! ha! he hasn't any fore legs!
Oh! what horrid luck
To be a Quacky Duck!"

These were not pleasant words. And when the Quacky Duck heard them, he considered within himself whether it would not be best for him to eat the frogs.

"Two good things would come of it", he said. "I should have a nice meal, and their remarks would no longer be audible."

So he fell upon the frogs, and they flew before him. And one jumped into the water, and one jumped on the land, and another jumped into the reeds; for such is their manner. But one of them, being in fear, saw not clearly the way he should go, and jumped even upon the back of the Quacky Duck. Now, this displeased the Quacky Duck, and he said, "If you will remove yourself from my person, we will speak further of this."

So the frog, being also willing, strove to remove himself, and the result was that they two, being on the edge of the bank, fell into the water. Then the frog departed swiftly, saying, "Solitude is best for meditation".

But the Quacky Duck, having hit his head against a stone, sank to the bottom of the pond, where he found himself in the frog's kitchen. And there he spied a fish, which the frogs had caught for their dinner, intending to share it in a brotherly manner, for it was a savoury fish. When the Quacky Duck saw it, he was glad; and he said, "Fish is better than a frog" (for he was an English Duck)! And, taking the fish, he swam with speed to the shore.

Now the frogs lamented when they saw him go, for they said, "He has our savoury fish!" And they wept, and reviled the Quacky Duck.

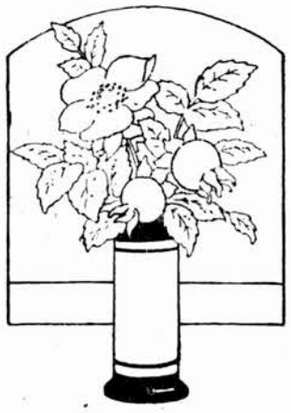
But he said, "Be comforted! for if I had not found the fish, I should assuredly have eaten you. Therefore, say now, which is the better for you?" And he ate the fish, and departed joyfully.

—Sent by Bro. Parbhakar Narhary.

Children of the Sharda Mandir, Khar at games. They sing while they play.

At Sharda Mandir, Khar, attention is paid to the cleanliness of children. Here you see them at their toilet.

COLOUR THIS PICTURE.



Here is a nice picture to colour with either paints or crayons.

When you have done it to the best of your ability add your name, age, and address, and send to:—Dada—"Gulistan," Khar, Bombay 21, within a fortnight. All boys and girls studying up to Matric can take part in this competition; only those who are enrolled in the Children's Association must mention their Certificate Numbers, and others should enclose a one anna stamp as entry fee. Children of the same household, neighbourhood or class can send their entries all together under one cover. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

MY SWEETIE SHOP

When I'm grown up, I mean to have
A sweets shop for myself,
With rows and rows of shining jars
Arranged along a shelf,
Pink peardrops, toffees, butterscotch,
And bulls-eyes, black and white.
Will gleam like jewels through the glass,
A really cheerful sight.
And all the sweets inside my shop,
I'll keep to give away!
I shall not bother with a till.
No one will need to pay.
I couldn't reckon up the change,
For sums I cannot do;
So payment I will take with a smile!
I think that's best, don't you?

—Sent by Bro. M. S. D. Mohammed.

SHARDA MANDIR, KHAR

Sharda Mandir is run by the Khar Education Society which aims at promoting all educational activities amongst the residents of Khar, (Bombay), by establishing and conducting schools, colleges, hostels, libraries and other educational institutions.

To unfold the self-expression, the creative powers, the powers of the hearts of children—the citizens of to-morrow, the physical, mental and moral development of the rising generation, through the by-ways of independent thinking, self-control and self-reliance are the ideals the school purports to attain.

Music, drawing and over and above the ordinary subjects like English, history, etc., weekly theatricals by school children and short excursions play an important part in the activities of the school.

Boys as well as girls are admitted as the school is run on co-educational lines.

The school is located in a well-ventilated building, fringed on one side by a shady avenue, and it has a fairly large compound, giving almost full scope to the merriment of children when out from school hours.

Healthy, strong children form the basis of a healthy and strong nation. Sharda Mandir children play not only the Indian games like the Hutu-Tutu, Kho, Langdi, etc., and foreign games like cricket, under the supervision of teachers, but they undergo regular physical training also. Added to this is a medical inspection of the students at regular intervals.

The students share in the internal administration of the school wherever possible.

Interesting books specially written for the young world form a small library for the school children.

Montessori children are served with refreshments in the afternoon. A kitchen in the school premises provides, with little charges, a healthy lunch, which keeps the students away from harmful bazaar articles.

Co-operation between parents, guardians and teachers through an annual conference between them is one of the useful activities of the school.

The school, no doubt, deserves the support of the residents of Khar, to whose needs it is catering and of all those who are eager to see the rising generation free from the shackles of old methods of teaching wherever possible.

Note:—Some of the photographs chronicling activities of this institution were given last week and some more appear this time. We shall be glad to receive information and pictures of institutions

like this one for publication in these columns.—Dada.

TRY THESE TRICKS

Can you creep a little ball inside a Jam Jar when it is up side down?

To do this, use a Jar that curves in at the top, so that the opening is slightly smaller than the bottom of the Jar. Place the ball in the Jar, and begin to swing the Jar in a circular motion. You will find that the ball spins round and round quite swiftly, and you will be able to turn the pot upside down while the ball is still spinning round.

A CIRCUS PUZZLE

Here is a little catch. Tell your chum that a circus owner had ten horses that only had twenty-four feet in all and yet managed to gallop as well as other horses. Your friend will probably say it is not possible. "But it is". You will insist. "Twenty-f-o-r-e feet!"

And baby, what makes you cry?

Doesn't Seem Possible But . . .

This jolly trick will cause lots of fun and give no one the pip—though it is about oranges—Tell father or chum who thinks he is good at "Maths" that three orange women went into the market to sell their wares. One had 20 oranges another 40 oranges and the third oranges.

All sold their fruit at exactly the same amount of money. How was th's?

If you can't work this out, here is the solution for you: The oranges were sold at even for 2 annas and odd at six annas each. Work that out and you will find that each woman received the same amount of money i.e. Rupees two and eight annas only.

Looks Strange!

Mr. Painter was painting Mr. Wright's name over his shop. And he spelt it "Right."

"Oh!" cried Mr. Wright. "You shouldn't write 'Right,' thats the wrong 'wright', write 'wright,. Right, because 'Right' wrong'!"

Above peace may be given for dictation to one of the chums who boasts he is good at spelling.

The Dancing Wire.

Take two tumblers of exactly the same size and fill them about a quarter full of water. Strike the glasses with a pencil and they will probably be found to give out notes of slightly different pitch. By adding a little more water to one of them you can get the glasses to ring out the same note.

Now take a piece of thin wire and rest this across the top of one of the tumblers wih the ends bent a little way down the sides. Start tapping the other glass and watch the tumbler with the wire. The wire begins to move and as, the tapping continues, it is soon dancing about in a most lively manner. This is because the two tumblers are perfectly in tune, and when you start one vibrating by tapping, the other responds by vibrations sufficiently strong to make the wire jump.

Very Light.

Supposing you go up and down the British Isles where would you find.

The very very lightest town?

You can not guess it? Well never mind, that need not plunge you in dispair, because you were not taught by your Geography teacher! The lightest town of course is Ayr!

From Saucer to Tumbler.

Place on a table a saucer half full of water and a tumbler. Then ask your chum to get the water into the tumbler without touching the saucer by hand or spilling a drop of the water.

This is not so difficult as it sounds. Hold the tumbler up side down just above the water, and then hold a lighted match under the tumbler. When the match has burned for a few seconds, remove it and place the tumbler in the saucer. The water will then rise into the glass.

Sent by Bro. Kisani Ramchand.

A COUPLE OF GAMES.

Any number of players can join in this game. First of all, take a large sheet of paper and write the following words:

1. Seven hundred and eighty.
2. Two hundred and forty-five.
3. Six hundred and sixty-two.

Then explain the game. Players must write down the three amounts in figures on sheets of paper, then add them up. Each figure has to be written "backwards," so you must write the "unit" figures on the left, the "tens" in the centre and the "hundreds" on the right. When the whole sum is finished and held up to a mirror, it will appear to be set out ordinarily, there being three rows of figures, a line and the correct answer to the sum.

Three minutes is a good time limit for this game. The first correct sum wins the game and the players five points.

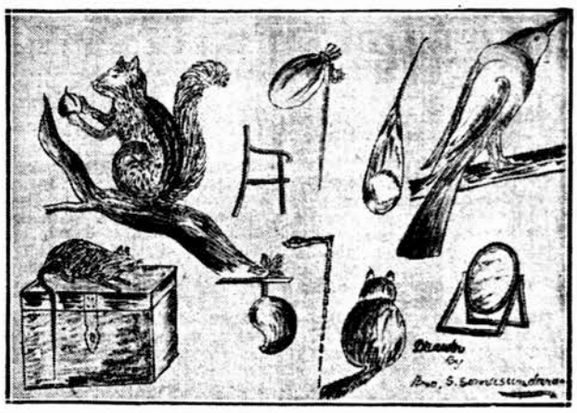
Repeat the game using different figures, in the sums, or you can try writing words, but remember figures or words must be written backwards. The player holding the highest score wins the game.

The Blindfolded Artist.

Here is a jolly game for any number of players. Take a large sheet of paper and draw the outline of a large star. Place the diagram on the table and ask one of the players if he can draw the star. "Easy," he will reply. "I can draw a star without looking at the paper" or he will make a similar remark.

Blindfold him, place a piece of white paper on the table and give him a pencil. Place his hand on the paper and tell him to draw the star. Let each player take a turn in the game and you will see the most amusing results.

—Sent by Sis. Beatrice D'Silva.



In the above pictures, the numbers from 1 to 10 (both inclusive) a bird, a snake and a rat in the squirrel; a man in the rat, in the bird another view of the same are cleverly hidden. Can you find them?

A RIDDLE-ME-REE.

My first is in tea but not in cake
My second's in sea and also in lake
My third is found in London Town
My fourth's in Naples of great renown
My fifth's is useful for our sight
My sixth is in string but not in kite
My whole will spell a summer game
And letters six will form its name
Answer: Jennis sand.

—Sent by Bro. Amrit T. Chugh.

Smile and let others smile too!

SHORT NOTES.

We have received so many entries for the last competitions that our "Judge" has not yet been able to see through them. The result however will be announced next week positively. In the mean-while, a new Prize Competition is given this time.

The June issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" will be ready by the middle of the next week. Those who want these copies will do well to send two annas only for each copy to the Manager, 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

Many children are joining this their Association every week: Why not you also join it?—This for the new readers. And to those who have already been enrolled, I shall request them to interest their other friends also to join it.

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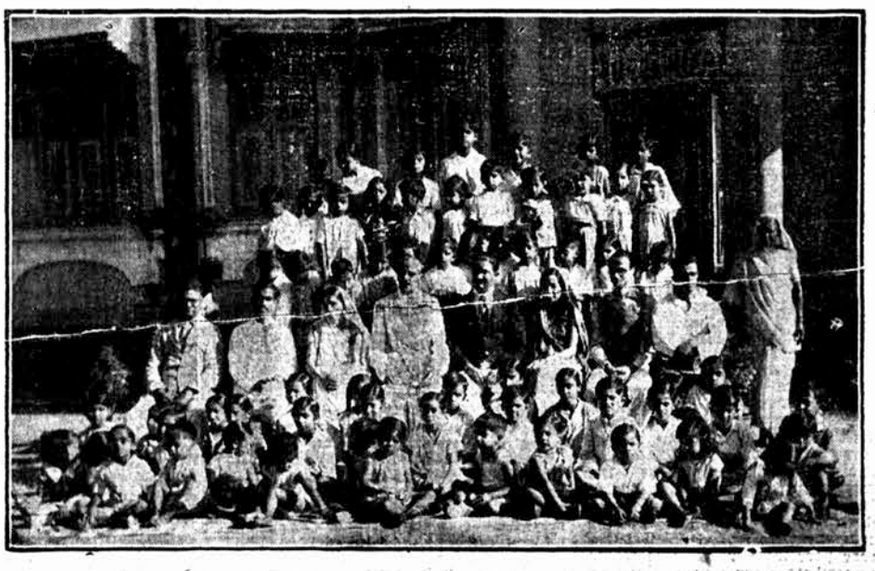

SHARDA MANDIR, KHAR—STAFF AND STUDENTS.

MARVELS OF YELLOW METAL

lavished on Western Australia's goldfieds, and more is available if it is required.

The Golden Mile at Kalgoorlie is world-famous for its richness, but even it was struggling in 1930. Costs were high in relation to the price of gold profits were very low, and dividends few and far between. Consequently, many mines were closed, leaving only a few, notably the Lake View and Star, Great Boulder, and South Kalgurli, to carry on the work. Among these, the Lake View and Star was conspicuous. Undeterred by the disclosing condition of the industry as a whole, the directors had such faith in their group of mines that they spent large sums on new plant. The company is now reaping well-deserved rewards from this enterprise. Some idea of the change for the better in the fortunes of the Golden Mile as a whole may be gained from a comparison of the market prices of shares in Lake View and Star. In 1930 these shares could be bought for about 8s Since then they have touched 38s. and now stand at about 32s. In other words, investors consider that the capital value of the property has increased by at least 300 per cent. in the last five years. Great Boulder shares also have had a spectacular rise, being now priced at 14s. compared with 1s. in 1930.

Kalgoorlie is one of the most prosperous cities in Australia today. Large amounts of miners' wages are being put into circulation every week, and all classes of business are deriving benefits from the gold-mining revival in the district. The older mines, as explained, have taken a new lease of life, and many that were closed soon after the war are to-day throbbing with vitality. But the activity does not stop there. So attractive has the price of gold become that every part of the Kalgoorlie district on which there is a possibility of finding payable gold is being prospected either by individuals or by companies.

Shares Boom

North, south, and west of Kalgoorlie there are other important goldfields. Among these are Leonora, Laverton, Menzies, Southern Cross, and Norseman. The famous Sons of Gwalia mine is at Leonora. One of the early managers of the Sons of Gwalia was Mr. Herbert Hoover, who recently filled the high office of President of the United States of America. This mine was a dying concern when the Western Australian Government advanced £76,000 to finance further testing operations. Great success attended this work.

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(Continued from page 1)

The loan was quickly repaid and excellent management lifted the mine once again to a high position among Australian producers. In 1934, Sons of Gwalia shares touched 56s. on the Stock Exchange. It is almost unbelievable that the shares were difficult to sell at 1s. 3d. in 1930.

South of Kalgoorlie we have the Norseman field, 100 miles distant. Here again we find a remarkable rise in share prices as a reflection of the extraordinary change for the better in the outlook of a mine. The old Golden Butterfly mine was just a hole in the ground when it was bought by the Norseman Company of Adelaide in 1931. So little was thought of the undertaking that Norseman shares at one period in 1932 were worth only 2d. in the market. In 1934 up to 43s. was paid for the shares! This rise was brought about by the company's rapid promotion to the dividend-paying stage.

West of Kalgoorlie is the Southern Cross goldfield, near which are the rich Yellowdine discoveries that were made recently. Close to the surface at Yellowdine, some prospectors found ore containing several ounces of gold to the ton. They were busy working their blocks when news of the discovery reached the ears of company promoters, and big offers were made for options over the properties. Mr. Claude de Bernales, of Perth and London, succeeded in acquiring the central leases on the field and he formed Yellowdine Gold Development Ltd. to take them over. The capital of this company is owned by Commonwealth mining and Finance, Anglo-Australian Goldfields, Australian Development, and Gret Boulder. These companies can already see a big profit on their purchase because of the quantity of rich ore proved to a moderate depth, but it has not yet been proved that the Yellowdine lodes continue to the depth necessary to stamp the field as really great.

That disposes of the southern goldfields of Western Australia, excepting for explaining that space cannot be spared to mention the dozens of other areas which are potential gold-producers.

Practically the western half of Western Australia is one huge goldfield. If one travelled hundreds of miles north from Kalgoorlie to Marble Bar, near Port Hedland, one would seldom be in a district which could be described as "non gold-bearing." "Even that would not exhaust the possibilities, for there are known gold areas in the far north—one at Hall's Creek, near the North Australian border, and another near Derby. Names like Murchison, Wiluna, Marble Bar Cue, Meekatharra, and Yalgoo are again becoming household words wherever gold is discussed to-day, with Wiluna of particular interest. This mine is not only the most notable of the more recent Australia mining achievements; it is one of the largest and most promising mines in the world. It is yielding dividends to its shareholders—mostly British—and may pay more in the near future; but its greatest promise lies in the possibility of an extension of operations on the leases, which are large enough to constitute a goldfield in themselves. In the face of great disappointment and discouragement, the directors and shareholders stuck to the task of finding a way to win the gold from the refractory Wiluna ore. Caustic criticism was being levelled at the management because of the delay in bringing the mine to the producing stage, and shares in the company were looked upon as a very poor investment. The writer remembers discussing the shares in 1929 with a friend who had bought at 30s. and was considering sacrificing them at 7s. because of the adverse criticism. A few favourable facts were pointed out to him, and he held the shares. Last year he sold them at 85s. That rise in price—from 7s. to 85s.—is a fair measure of the success achieved at Wiluna. Some credit is due to the Federal and Western Australian Governments for the great strides made at Wiluna, for, in 1930, when more plant was needed, they guaranteed a loan of £300,000, which has since been repaid.

Bought For A Song

A whole book could be devoted to gold-mining in Western Australia, but enough has been said to prove that much may be expected of the industry in that State in the near future.

Next in importance from the point of view of gold-production at present is Queensland. The fame of Mount Morgan will go down in history; but, rich as this mine was both in copper and in gold, it had to how to the rise in costs of labour and materials, and was closed in 1927. It and its plant went for a song to a new company, which intended to concentrate on copper mining. Copper proved to be unprofitable, but the rise in the price of gold came to the rescue of the new company. New treatment methods were installed with wonderful success, and the mine is once again among the most important in Australia. Three years ago, the Mount Morgan mine had a capital value of £200,000. To-day on the basis of Stock Exchange prices, the value is at least 1,600,000. As there is little likelihood of the price of gold receding far from its present high level, Mount Morgan is assured of a long and profitable life.

In the Golden Plateau mine at Cracow, Queensland has another important gold-producer. This company was formed in 1932, and it was paying dividends in 1934—a wonderful achievement for a mining company and one which threw into bold relief the great possibilities of the industry in view of the rise in the price of gold. The Mount Coolon mine, though it has yielded dividends, has been a great disappointment, for its end is in sight on account of the ore body having petered out at a comparatively shallow depth. In many other parts of Queensland, the depth search for gold is proceeding apace, especially on the old fields, such as Gympie and Palmer River. Most interesting testing operations are being carried out by the influential Gold Mines of Australia group along a stretch of 85 miles of alluvial country on the Burdekin and Gilbert Rivers.

Victoria has not kept pace with Western Australia and Queensland in the revival of gold-mining; but, chiefly because of the attention being paid to alluvial deposits, this should be rectified soon. Bendigo is one of the most famous goldfields in the world, yet its present output is negligible. Many small mines are working, and an effort is now being made by Bendigo Mines Ltd., using British, American, and African capital, to introduce large scale methods in the field In the mountains at Wood's Point, and in the Ballarat, Stawell, Castlemaine, and Daylesford districts, efforts are being made to revive gold mining but so far without any appreciable increase in the gold yield from those sources. Victoria has many deep alluvial gold deposits in the beds of prehistoric rivers, and it is likely that considerable activity in this form of mining will develop in the near future. Already powerful British interests are engaged in the Mary-borough and Avoca districts, and others are negotiating for properties suitable for exploitation on a large scale.

Fiji Discoveries

New South Wales has participated in the revival of gold mining without any spectacular finds being reported. The State approaching the production stage, and a further increase in its yield of gold may be expected. South Australia and Tasmania have not benefited much so far from the rise in the price of gold; but they, too, have prospects of becoming more important producers. Northern Australia is a centre of growing interest among gold-mining speculators, and British capital will shortly be used there to develop large low-grade propositions. Central Australia has not been without its attractions for mining speculators. The short-lived Granites boom is not likely to be forgotten for many years. Colourful stories are still heard occasionally about the discoveries and experiences of the few hardy men who have remained on the field.

New Guinea, New Zealand, and Fiji deserve a mention because of the amount of Australian capital which is being used to develop their goldfields. Indeed, New Guinea deserves a whole article to itself. The development of the gold-mining industry in almost inaccessible parts of the Territory with the aid of aerial transport is one of the romances of the twentieth century. Papua, also has attracted considerable attention because of its increasing gold output. New Zealand's gold yield is increasing steadily. Recent discoveries in Fiji have placed that colony on the gold-mining map, and several Australian companies have undertaken to develop very promising areas. If expectations are realised, Fiji should become quite an important gold producer within a few years.

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HIDDEN PROCESS OF LIFE

(BY DR. M. K. VAIDIAR.)

The West understood very little of the process of digestion till the middle of the last century. At that time, an accident laid bare the mysteries of this important part of the human system to a doctor who was not slow to grasp the wonderful opportunity that was afforded to him. A gentleman named Alex St. Martin was shot in the stomach and when he was cured there was large opening on his abdominal wall. The food he took was discharged through this opening, unless it was retained by a bandage. But after a few months, a natural membraneous growth provided something like a curtain over the opening and made the bandage unnecessary. But the patient could still throw out his food at will. A certain Dr. Beaumont who was in charge of the case made a series of valuable observations for some years. The patient was made to eat a variety of foods, and the action of each food was studied through the means so opportunely provided. After this, Dr. Beaumont made similar experiments on dogs and other animals. The mysteries of the digestive process were at last unveiled and were explained in a manner understandable to all, with all the characteristics of thoroughness of the West.

While the West arrived at this knowledge so late through an accident, the digestive system and its process were quite well-known to the Aryans of ancient India centuries ago

The principal functionary organ of digestion is the alimentary canal. It begins from the mouth and is simply a muscular tube lined with mucous membrane along which are situated, at different intervals, secreting organs which pour into its cavity their potant juices, by means of which the contents of the tube are rendered soluble.

DIGESTION

The first act of digestion begins from the mouth by the mixing of the food stuff with saliva, the first of the digestive juices. Then it passes into the stomach and allows itself to be acted upon by the gastric juices, the second of the digestive juices. Here both the albuminus and starchy food are digested. So the newly formed food that is called chyme now enters into deodanum, and with the help of pancriatic juice and bile, the fat is digested, and the whole food is converted into an emulsified form called chyle. The chyle lastly enters into the small intestine and completes its digestive process by the help of intestinal juices.

ABSORPTION

The work of absorption is performed by two sets of absorbent vessels, minute veins and limphatics, here called lactials. The venous absorbents take up whatever is held in solution, in the fluid taken into stomach, and the principal portion of the digested farinacious, sachrine and albuminus elements of food. The products by the venous absorbents find their way in the general circulation through a long slender limph vessel, which empties into the larger vein from the arm on the left side.

OXIGENATION

From the right heart, the mixed products of digestion are sent to the lungs, where, by coming in contact with the oxygen of the air, the final change is effected, whereby hetrogenous organised matter is converted into human blood, with properties and qualities to flourish and repair each of the great variety of the delicate tissues found in the body.

Those who are unfamiliar with the anatomy and physiology of human body regard it so much flesh, blood, nerves, cartillage and bone. Observing its structure more closely, we find the body composed of separate parts of organisms, each having its own distinct character and object, and all acting in harmony to produce the physical, vital and intellectual whole.

The heart, as the centre of the circulatory system pours blood into arteries which carry it to all parts of the body and return it back through the veins to the heart.

THE HUMAN MACHINE

Let us follow the subject a little further, since only as it unfolds, are we able to comprehend, in any measure, the mysteries of life.

Between arteries and veins are the capillaries, which constitute their connecting links, they commence where the arteries leave off and end where the veins begin. By a complicated series of branches and unions, they spread like delicate lace works through nearly all the tissues. Their structure is simple, consisting of a single transparent, elastic coat. It is in this dense system of capillary vessels that the blood is distributed to the tissues, for the purpose of nutrition, secretion or whatever other function it has to perform. It is here that the blood reaches, the ultimate structure of the body, the cells.

But, what is a cell? It is the simplest form of organised life, a mere speck of matter, a microscopic globule consisting of a delicate membrane inclosing a minute portion of albuminous matter called protoplasm. It will be observed that the structure of the cell is essentially that of an egg, in which the cell represents the inclosing membrane; the white the cell contents; the yolk the nucleus. Within this narrow boundary, so hidden away as to be invisible to the naked eye, all the essential phenomena of life are exhibited,—growth, development and reproduction.

Every organ in the body such as heart, lungs, liver, spleen, kidney, intestine is composed of a mass of its own cells, each possess the wonderful power of changing the substance upon which it subsists into a form identical with its own tissues.

These cells have no distinct organs set apart for separate functions. But they can feel, eat, move and breathe thus performing all the essential functions of organic life, yet no nerves or muscles have ever been discovered in them. They absorb their nutrition from the blood. So a blood that contains all the essential elements that are necessary for the building up of the body is required for the preservation of health.

The cell has got its own birth and death. The dead cells are called waste matter which are thrown away from the body through different channels. When they remain in the system, one gets ill.

SPIRITUAL BODY

According to Aryan theory, body is divided into two parts: Physical body and spiritual body, in other words, "Sthoola sarira" and "Sookshma sarira". These two "sariras" are evolved within these cells.

The cells with their "sookshma sarira" have got their outside astral influences. The rays of the sun play an important part on the body. Details of astral influence on the body will be given in my essay on sexual life.

"Heavens! Captain, this boat has a leak here in front."
"Well, come to the back with me."

Lady: "What is your occupation?"
William: "I am a veterinary surgeon at a merry-go-round."

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IN THE LAND OF KEMAL ATATURK

By Henry Laporte

What a story New Turkey has to tell! And how far behind she has left the Thousand and One Nights of Scheherezade and all the poesy of the most distinguished poets of the Orient! Once upon a time.... there was an old, decrepit, crumbling Empire governed by a sickly Sultan of another age. After the Great War the old sultan found himself torn between friends and foes through his alliances. His empire was about to disappear from the map of the world. Suddenly there appeared in Turkey an extraordinary commander, till then obscure and unknown. His name was Mustapha Kemal. Fifteen years later the great National Assembly of Turkey conferred on him the honourable title of "Ataturk", which means "Father of the Country," "Father of the Turks".

After the armistice of Moudros, November, 1918 the situation, in Turkey was desperate. The English held the Bosphorus; allied troops occupied Istambul, the ports of the Dardanelles, and all the strategical points Lloyd George was taking of English control of the Empire, whose provinces, left to themselves, had fallen away in chaos.

KEMAL TO RESCUE.

Mustapha Kemal had been sent in disgrace to Sansoun on the Black Sea in July, 1919, but had used this mission to build up a national movement in Anatolia, going from cottage to cottage, getting support wherever he went. He organised a national assembly which convened in April, 1920, at Ankara and elected him president. It was an important day for the nation, marking the beginning of Turkish resistance to foreign invasion and dismemberment.

Meanwhile Greece, encouraged by England who then favoured the creation of a large Greek nation in Europe and Asia under her control, landed 100,000 men at Smyrna, proceeding north without meeting active resistance. Kemal immediately set about building up an effective army corps, carried on the tremendous enthusiasm of the nation, for its own preservation. The work of liberation was done by first stopping the Greek advance towards Ankara, adding to this the famous victory at Sakarya, a battle which lasted 22 days without stopping, and finally, twelve months later, the victory at Dumlu-Punar. The Greek army of 150,000 men was shattered by a force of 90,000 poorly-armed but courageous Turks, and a small fraction of the Greeks escaped in disorder to Smyrna.

TURKISH VICTORIES

After the problems of war came the problems of peace. The Lausanne Treaty, ably negotiated by General Ismael-Pasha quickly gave official confirmation to the Turkish victories. In the treaty Greece, reduced to her old boundaries, lost all her zone of influence in Asia Minor; Turkey gave up all claims to the Arabian provinces, receiving eastern Thrace as far as Maritza. The capitulations—a source of great trouble—were abolished. No war reparations were demanded from any country. The Turks living in Greece were exchanged wholesale for the Greeks living in Asia Minor, and both were indemnified by the country of their origin. Finally the New Turkey was recognized by the other powers.

The anti-religious nature of the new Turkey should be appreciated. The new movement was carried by the young Turks on the wave of a nationalist and racial movement, against the religious beliefs of the previous generations.

Soon it became clear that to realise the programme of reconstruction in Turkey by the parliamentary method, there had to be a strong party which would dominate the deliberative assembly. Consequently there was formed the People's Republican Party which for the last ten years has played a part analogous to that of the Fascisti in Italy. Important decisions were debated in the congresses of the party, and while the work of the parliament did not become superfluous, it was simplified a great deal. Through this machinery the modernisation of the country would be carried out at an unbelievable rate. The General Assembly, during its three four-year sessions, has promulgated no less than 2,317 laws and 1,160 decrees, or an average of one every week day of its existence.

This rush of reforms has resulted in a complete change in the appearance and even in the character of the Turkish people. One of the most obvious of these changes was the banning of the fez in favour of the hat for all men. While this may seem unimportant to Western eyes, it carried some weight in Turkey itself, where the factions, Moslems and Christians, were distinguished by their headgear, each wearing his fez or hat as a badge of his belief.

BUILDING UP INDUSTRIES.

There were two general features which conditioned his economic programme; the total absence of industry in the country, and the lack of private capital to start new enterprises. Since Turkey produced very little for export, there was the greatest difficulty in buying abroad the manufactured goods needed at home. There was only one way to stop the constant flow of gold from the country and that was to build industries of their own. The absence of private capital and the impossibility of getting credit abroad dictated the creation of a national industry, operated by the state. Like Soviet Russia, Turkey organized a Five Year Plan, beginning it in 1933 and already achieving splendid results.

According to it there will be four textile factories, capable of supplying Turkey with all her requirements in cotton goods. Two of these are completed. A paper factory at Izmit began work last summer. A glass factory is under construction at Istanbul and a great artificial silk factory at Gemlik. Huge factories for the production of chemical products are planned. As for the sugar industry, the construction of the refineries as Eschichehir and Turhal have made Turkey completely independent of the outside world. Finally, construction has started on the creation of a powerful metallurgical industry using coal from Zangduldak.

When the plan is completed, it will have cost altogether some £45 millions of which 25 millions will be spent in the country. Then Turkey will be able to supply 50 per cent of the manufactured goods she formerly imported, and it is estimated that her industries will bring in a surplus of five or six million pounds a year to be spent on the construction of new equipment. National production has increased in all its branches within the last few years; 25 per cent. in textiles, 20 per cent. in mineral exploitation, 60 per cent. in cement production, 80 per cent. in leather, etc. As for agriculture, it has been completely transformed under the Kemalist regime. Before the war Turkey imported every year, good or bad, 250,000 tons of wheat and flour, now she is exporting cereals. The cultivation of sugar-beets, rice, cotton, tobacco, olives, and grapes has grown greatly, bringing reduced prices in the country.

Of course, public finances has reflected this prosperity and taxes have been reduced in spite of the heavy annual expenditures. The budget for 1934-1935 was balanced without trouble. And finally, to end this pleasant picture of national recovery, the Turkish pound has remained without variation at the point where it was stabilized in 1930.

ADVENT OF NEW TURKEY

Until her plans are realized at least, Turkey is abiding by the policy of being friendly with all nations. She has effected reconciliation with Greece, complete agreement with Jugoslavia and Rumania, entire support of the Balkan Entente; good relations with England, moderate ones with Italy, excellent with Germany. But above all Turkey is "in love" with Soviet Russia. Turkey remembers help given her when Soviet Russia was her only friendly power, and her co-operation during the crucial times of the Greek invasion. New Turkey has become the most peaceful nation in the world. Admitted to the League of Nations by unanimous consent in 1931, she has scrupulously respected it in spirit and letter—an attitude that is not too common.

Such thorough and speedy national reconstruction is eloquent proof of the capacity for change in the East, the East which we persist in considering immutable.

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COLLECTIVISTS ALL

So Mussolini has taken over big industry! The state will control it, he says—and he is the state. He had already socialised credit. True to the syndicalist passion of his youth, step by step he is engaged in making Italy safe for dictatorship through collectivism.

Stalin may abhor fascism, Mussolini may hate communism. But in practice the circle closes, the extremes meet, the fascist dictator and the communist dictator, one a national socialist, the other an international socialist, come at last face to face.

Some English and American business men may be surprised at this latest move of Mussolini's—those who thought fascism would be good for business, but not those who really understood the philosophy and aim of the corporate state. The truth is of course, that no autocracy is good for business, whether the autocracy be that of a realm-leader, an emperor or a president.

Monopoly is the mother of socialism. Once the autocratic principle is established, it is only a question of time before the state takes over the financial or industrial combinations that have been practicing it.

Fascism and communism are not antithetical; they are two sides to one piece. The antithesis of collectivism is individualism. Only a free competitive economy, under a constitutional democracy, well safeguarded by a liberal tradition, can ensure those conditions of self-respecting independence under which the people thrive, and individual enterprise of all sorts naturally flourishes.

Work was done for the day and the current in the powerful apparatus was turned off. A potential between 2,000 and 5,000 volts lurked in a condenser. From another room technicians saw a blinding flash. They rushed in to find Engineer Harry E. Lawrence, 33, University of Pittsburgh graduate, sprawled on the floor. The jolt had torn the shoes from his feet. They tried to revive him, but failed. Thus television claimed its first victim in the United States. Engineer Lawrence might have been the first victim anywhere, had not another unlucky televisionist fatally fumbled an adjustment a year ago in London's Crystal Palace.

Startling Predictions In Your Horoscope

YOUR REAL LIFE TOLD FREE

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The Cross-Word Puzzle

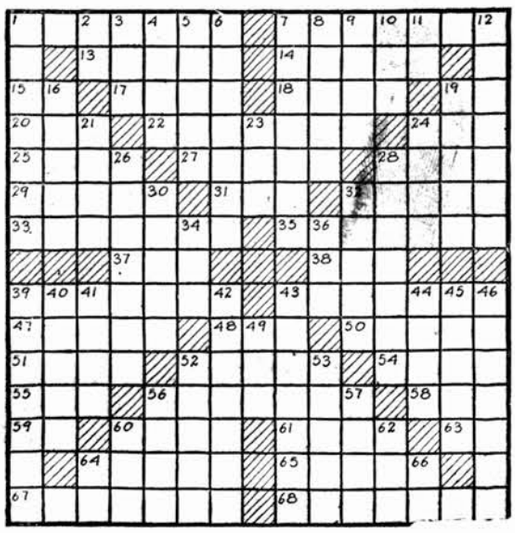
With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL

1—Of what county in Alabama is Tuscumbia the county seat?
9—Uneasy.
13—External.
14—Who wrote "The Mill on the Floss"?
15—Suffix denoting the comparative degree.
17—What desert in central Asia is mostly in Mongolia?
18—Lean.
19—Myself.
20—Rodent.
22—Pertaining to marriage.
24—Vehicle.
25—Object of worship.
27—Flies aloft.
28—One of the Great Lakes.
29—Masculine name.
31—Prevaricate.
32—Broad smiles.
33—What is the missing part of the name of the great American magician: Harry ——?
35—Water ice.
37—English river.
38—Of each an equal quantity.
39—Asserts as capable of proof, but without proving.
43—The rod of a spinning-wheel on which the thread is twisted and wound on a spool.
47—What is the largest river in France?
48—Hasten.
50—Language.
51—Undeveloped stems.
52—Part of a temple within the walls.
54—Bristlelike organ.
55—Worm.
56—Implements for taking off outer coverings.
58—Heavenly body.
59—Note of the musical scale.
60—Throw.
61—Crustacean.
63—Symbol for samarium.
64—Valley on surface of the moon.
65—Japanese gateways.
67—Irregularity.
68—Defraud.

VERTICAL

1—Hold dear.
2—Behold.
3—A river of Podolia and Kherson governments, Ukraine, which empties into the Black Sea.
4—English public school
5—Riddle.
6—What is the capital of Tripolitania?
7—Goes to bed.
8—Masculine name.
9—Foundation of a thing.
10—Small child.
11—Pronoun.
12—What is the highest mountain in the world?
16—Device for receiving wireless messages.
19—What state ranks first in the production of potatoes?
21—Fragrant balsam.
23—Linguistic stock of Indo-China.
24—Child's bed.
26—Appliances for ascent.
28—Commissions.
30—Blockade.
32—Attendant spirits
34—Born.
36—Chance.
39—In what province of Canada is Calgary?
40—Insect.
41—Covers.
42—What poet wrote "Prometheus Unbound"?
53—Chooses.
44—Expires.
45—Egyptian water lily.
46—Issue from a source.
49—Sick.
52—What bookseller was immortalised by Pope in the "Dunciad"?
53—Slender missile weapon.
56—Native Hawaiian dance.
57—Garment of a Hindu woman.
60—Pronoun.
62—Inclosed place used as a receptacle.
64—Proposed international language.
66—European fish.



(Solution of this puzzle will appear in our next Sunday's issue)

The Charade of the Irate Boss

GOING into tantrums is a great fault of Pamela's boss, so she vented her smoldering ire through the medium of the following puzzle poem:

"My boss straightway explodes in wrath,
If something goes across his path.
For naught at all, he waxes wild
In fits of ****** like a child.
Perhaps it's something that he ***,
Or maybe he got up too late.
Why can't he ********* be and cool,
Instead of acting such a fool?"

The first and second of the missing words combine to form the third.

(Solution appears on page 48)

Guess These Riddles

WHAT "weed" is often liked by many farmers and gardeners?

• • •

2. What insect knows all the letters of the alphabet?

• • •

3. What can run up and down stairs without moving or making a noise?

A Mechanical Marvel

THE editorial office of the Blinkville Bugle received the following letter from a woman reader:

"Dear Editor:

"I am the president of the Gossiper's Bridge Club, which, as you know, is the largest in this part of the country. Recently, we were approached by a salesman from the Delacard Company, who talked us into buying a machine for automatically shuffling and dealing the cards in our tournaments.

"This machine is guaranteed never to deal the same hand twice. The cards used by the machine have special edges which distribute them into particular grooves from whence they are systematically selected by a differential mechanism, so that in every deal the cards must necessarily be different from all previous hands. By pressing a button, the machine is made to deal a hand. When all possible combinations have been exhausted, the machine automatically locks and the manufacturer agrees to refund to the customer the price paid for the device.

"The terms seemed fair enough, but, when the machine was installed, we found that the factory had sent us a poker, instead of a bridge-dealer. That is to say, the contrivance deals hands of five in place of thirteen cards. Moreover, we ordered an electrically operated machine and they sent us one with a 'perpetual motion' motor.

"Before we discovered the mistake, the mechanic had started the apparatus and in so doing snapped off the button which regulates the deals, so there is no way of stopping it until it automatically locks when it runs out of new combinations. The manufacturers refuse to change it, as they claim the machine cannot be moved while in operation and, though there are no more cards left in it, the machine, nevertheless, goes through the motions of dealing out a hand of five cards every second.

"What I wish to know is, how long will it be, from the time this card-dealing device was started, till it can make all the combinations of five cards possible in a deck of 52 cards.

Very truly yours,
SALLY NOTRUMP."

How would you answer Mrs. Notrump, if she had addressed her question to you?

(Solution of this puzzle appears on page 48)

Distance Now Annihilated

LONDON.
(By Air Mail.)

Now that the radio-telephone service has been completed and is in full working order there, Australia has just been taking stock of its use. The Commonwealth post office reports that in the past year;

A call of 19,000 miles was made—from Sydney to Valparaiso, via London and Buenos Ayres—with perfect reception.

Calls from Sydney to London, San Francisco and to South Africa have been frequent and regular.

One calls from Los Angeles to a Sydney broadcasting station occupied 53 minutes. It was the longest long distance talk ever made by any one person, and at current rates, would have cost about £18).

A conference call from London to Australia embraced Johannesburg, Bombay, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth. All spoke just as if round a table.

Since the radio-telephone system was opened, there have been 7000 calls between Australia and the outside world as far afield as Chile, the Saar, Finland Hungary and Palestine, says Austral News. The last step to the banishment of isolation is the extension of the service to Tasmania, which has just been made.

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

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The Strange Testimony Of The Witness

THE high spot in the case of the people vs. Paybail came, when Miss Tillie Takin was on the witness-stand. This girl was the star witness for the prosecution and there was a hushed silence when the attorney for the defense arose to cross-question the young lady. The following is a transcription of the testimony:

Q. Miss Takin, you are employed by the same concern as the defendant, are you not?

A. I am.

Q. From where you work, is it possible to see Mr. Paybail, when he is at his desk?

A. It is. I can plainly see him through a door which is usually open.

Q. On the morning of January the sixth, was he under your constant surveillance?

A. No, I have to attend to my work. It was only, as I chanced to glance up now and then that I caught glimpses of him.

Q. Were any of his actions suspicious?

A. I saw him reach into a drawer of his desk and remove a shiny object. When I next looked in his direction, he was holding a smoking revolver in his hand.

Q. How far away from him were you?

A. About eight feet.

Q. Did you see him fire the revolver?

A. No.

Q. Did you hear the shot?

A. No.

Q. How do you account for the fact that you did not hear the shot?

A. I was too far away.

Q. How far away were you from him when the shot was fired?

A. About one hundred feet.

Q. You were walking about the building?

A. No. I remained standing in the same spot all morning.

Q. Did you see Mr. Paybail away from his desk at any time during the morning?

A. No.

Q. If he, Mr. Paybail, fired the shot, where do you think he was, when he discharged the revolver?

A. At his desk.

At this point the lawyer abruptly terminated the examination. Turning to the jury, he advised them carefully to consider the contradictory statement made by the witness and to judge accordingly, how much credence should be attached to the testimony of such an irresponsible person.

Suppose you were on the jury, would you follow the defence counsel's advice or do you think it possible that the witness was telling the truth and, if so, how do you account for her apparently conflicting statements. What circumstances can you describe that would make the testimony of the witness absolutely true?

(Solution of this puzzle appears on page 48)

A Clever Trick With A Pack of Paper Matches

NEARLY everyone has in his pocket a pack of paper matches with which a very clever trick can be performed. The object is to show the pack of matches entirely empty, then, closing the pack, to produce the full contents of matches.

A full pack of matches is needed for the trick. The method is to show the pack apparently empty, which can be done very easily. Open the pack and bend all the matches downward. Then hold the pack in the left hand with the fingers hiding the lowered matches.

Open the pack with the right hand. In closing the pack, bend the left hand forward, and turn the pack upside down; then by sliding the left fingers completely away, the matches come neatly into the pack.

The effect is that the pack is revolved or made to turn a sort of somersault in the act of being closed. This is just a mysterious motion that puts the hocus-pocus on the watchers and does the trick very cleverly.

FEMALE GYMNASTS

At The Berlin Olympiad In 1936

As was the case at the Olympic Games held in Amsterdam in 1928, contests for girls will be included in the Berlin programme this summer. These will comprise running, jumping, fencing, swimming and gymnastic competitions, and will not take the form of mere spectacular performances but with a view to winning some of the Olympic laurels. The gymnastic contests for girls will, however, be different in one fundamental particular, namely there will be no individual winners, only a nation can be victorious. That nation will win whose representatives can prove that they have the best uniformly well-trained female gymnasts.

Each nation will send over a group of at least six and at most 8 girl gymnasts, who have to perform 8 different exercises. Each one of the competitors has to perform separately a specially prescribed exercise and one of her own choice on the horizontal bar, on the parallel bars and the vaulting-horse, placed crossways. At the commencement and the finish there are exercises which they perform altogether, and where all parts of the body are called into play. In the sixth exercises performed with apparatus, the total result is judged according to the capacity of the six best gymnasts.

For judging the exercises performed by the whole team, there are three groups of umpires, each of which consists of four members of different nationality. The first judges the difficulty and body-training value of the exercise; the second its beauty and combination the third its exact execution and the way in which the members of the team work together.

NATION'S NAME AT STAKE.

Performances on single apparatus will be judged by one group of umpires only. This group will consist of at least 4 persons of different nationality. The horizontal bar is 1.20 meters high and 8 cms. in width, and the parallel bars vary in height. The prescribed exercise on the vaulting-horse consists of a free jump over the horse of 95 cms. without spring-board.

Simple as these exercises may appear to be experienced sportsmen, they require a great deal of ability, natural grace, and control of the body. The whole performance is one of quite especial interest, and these female gymnasts have to sacrifice individual sporting ambition and devote all their strength and skill in favour of the nation they represent.

In 1928 the Dutch girls beat those from Italy, Great Britain, Hungary and France. These nations will certainly appear again in Berlin, and will have as competitors not only our German girls but most likely first-class performers from Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, the Northern countries, and the U.S.A.

COST OF EMPIRE CONFERENCES

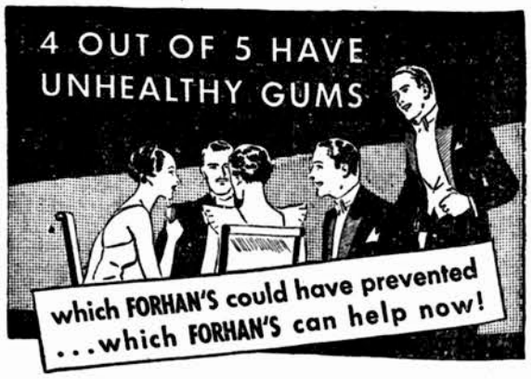
What it costs the far-flung Dominions to keep up with the many conferences of Empire statemen and politicians is exemplified by figures just given in the Australian Federal Parliament by the Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons). Since 1931, Australia has spent £45,168 on sending various delegations abroad. Of this, the Delegation sent to England for the Jubilee celebrations, and meat negotiations, last year, was responsible for £17,768. The Ottawa Conference of 1932 cost Australia £6,326, and the Disarmament Conference of the same year, £6,532. There have been sixteen occasions, according to Austral News, on which delegations have been sent abroad in the period.

PLANES WORTH £1,700,000

Australian Defence Order

LONDON,
(By Air Mail.)

Since the beginning of Australia's three-year plan for defence development, the Commonwealth has ordered aircraft to the value of £1,700,000 from Britain. Owing, however, to the pressure on the aircraft industry for Britain's own defence and commercial aeroplanes delays in delivery to Australia have occurred, says Austral News. Negotiations are now going on for the establishment of the industry on a large scale in Australia, between the Federal Government and financial interests.



80% of all persons over forty suffer from tender, bleeding gums. As an aid in preventing Pyorrhea, or as a help to correct it, dentists prescribe FORHAN'S For The Gums. They know that Forhan's saves the gums as well as protects the teeth. They know that this *double-duty* preparation keeps both teeth and gums healthy and attractive.

Clean your teeth with Forhan's morning and night, vigorously massaging your gums at the same time. By this simple treatment you will keep your teeth and gums in good condition. You will help to forestall the attacks of Pyorrhea. Use Forhan's regularly. At all druggists.

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CHARGES FOUND IN HUMAN BODY

Show "Spark Of Life" Electrical

KANSAS City.

Discovery of billions of previously unknown electrical charges in the human body showing that the "spark of life" is essentially something electrical was reported to the American Chemical Society here to-night on the eve of its 91st meeting.

The discovery, made at Harvard Medical School, fits significantly into other recent revolutions of science that include thought and emotions in a network of electrical phenomena which appear to underlie body chemistry and structure of living matter.

The newly found electrical charges are on the giant protein molecules, the body's so-called "building blocks," hitherto discovered electrically neutral. In effect the Harvard men discovered billions of molecule-size dynamos which exist in every human being.

The findings result from 10 years' research under the direction of Dr. Edwin J. Cohn, professor of biological chemistary at Harvard.

"These newly found forces," it was stated in the chemical society's announcement, "are of primary interest in connection with the transmission of nervous impulses. Clarification of these electrical effects removes an important barrier to the understanding necessary to the intelligent treatment of nervous disorders, or how a nerve message courses down a nerve fibre."

The protein molecules, though almost infinitesimally small, are "giants" as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen, the unit of weight of nature.

The giants are from a few hundred to 5,000,000 times the weight of the hydrogen unit. That much of man's life activity comes from them is shown by the discovery that they are electrically many times more active than fat.

The least active of these proteins, the body's amino acids are 10 times more lively electrically than water. Fat is found to be possibly less active electrically than water.

It took probing by radio rays, ranging in length from 10 to several thousand meters, to disclose the electrical charges on these proteins.

The charges were found to be both positive and negative, balancing each other so that ordinary method of investigation failed to reveal their presence. But in action, of many sorts, of life processes, the radio testing revealed that the charges give the protein molecules what is known as "dipole moment." This means that each molecule becomes a small electrical-magnet.

When such an electro-magnetic molecule moves, it is just like the armature of a dynamo—it produces electric current which flows, in this case, to other tissues of the body.

"Where lean tissues and fat are in contact," Dr. Cohn adds, "or where the proteins characteristic of lean tissues are oriented, differences in electrical potential occur. Such potentials may be expected to travel and give rise to the kind of electrical phenomena characteristic of the contraction of muscle and the conduction of nerve."

COOL & REFRESHING

PURE JUICE OF SASWAD ORANGES from the hills of MAHABLESHWAR the hill resort. A super summer drink to keep you cool and fresh the day. Contain all codes of Vitamines overcome listlessness and fatigue.

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KALVERT'S ORANGE

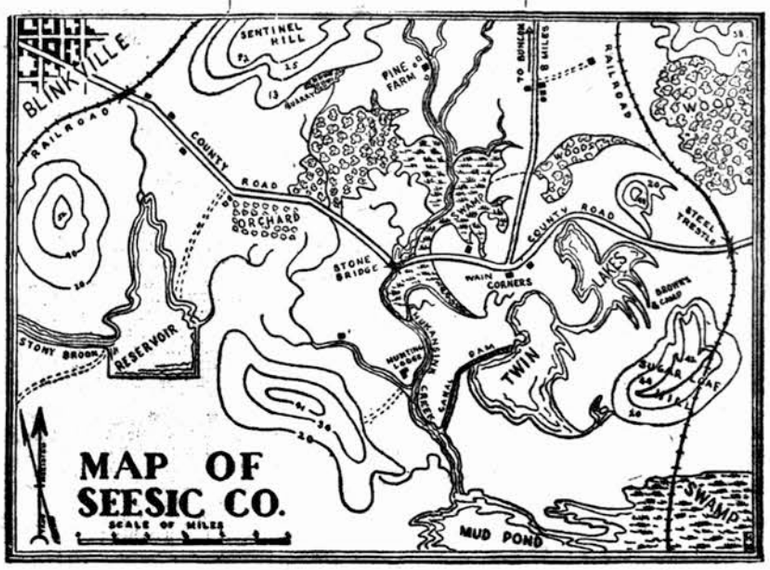
Can You Find The Face On The Map?

When the chief of the Tingleville Topographical Bureau made a reconnaissance of the hinterland of Seesic County, he received the shock of his life. Either something was wrong with his eyes or he had forgotten the art of map-reading. The map showed roads, where no roads existed; the elevation contours did not check, and the location of different landmarks was all turned around.

By the time the chief returned to his office, he had decided what was amiss and he sent for the assistant engineer who had drawn the map. On learning that this gentleman had been married the day before and was now on his honeymoon, a light dawned on the chief engineer. The newlywed map-maker had always kept his sweetheart's picture in front of him on his desk all the time he was making the map and had subconsciously drawn her picture into it.

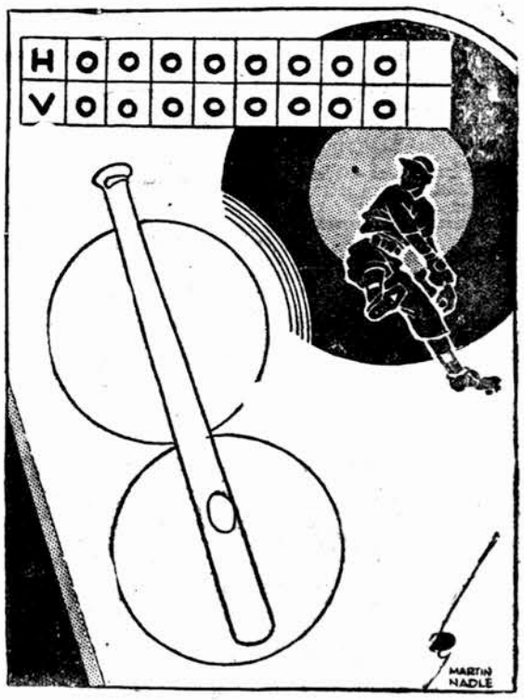
Can you find the face of the engineer's wife on the map?

First trace the outline of the head and then color it to make it stand out clearly.



(Solution appears on page 48)

Pick The Winning Nine



In a hotly contested game of baseball between the Hooptown Hustlers (H) and the Vanceville Veterans (V) neither nine had scored at the end of the eighth inning.

The spectators had settled down to seeing an extra-inning game, but at the end of the ninth inning there was a decided change in the score, which stood at seven to two.

Which team won the game?

After you have picked the victorious nine draw the two baseballs and a bat in a continuous line without once lifting the pencil from the paper or retracing any part of the line.

(Solution on page 48)

WAGING A WAITING BATTLE

Bargain Sale Episode

OTTAWA.

A pair of shoes and a bargain caused two women to fight a waiting battle that lasted two hours and four minutes in a downtown department store. Each woman held one shoe.

The trouble started when a 1 dollar shoe sale opened. Two women dived for a pair of shoes. Each seized one shoe and refused to surrender it. Alice Nadeau, salesgirl, said: "flip 1 coin." The women said "no."

Secretary-Treasurer H. G. Munro of the store was called. He declined to intervene. The women sat down and waited grimly till when the two-hour mark was passed, one showed signs of nervousness, and surrendered.

The victor took the shoes.

Canvasser: "You pay a small deposit, then you make no more payments for six months."

Lady of the House: 'Who told you about us?"

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Can you tell me which side a bird has most feathers?"
"No."
"On the outside, of course."

"Ye-es" hesitated the bridegroom, "these cakes are pretty good, but don't you think there ought to be just a little more—"

"Your mother made them," interrupted the bride quickly.

"—of them?" ended he.

* * * *

It was the recreation hour at school. "Tommy," said the teacher, pleasantly, "do you know "How doth the Little Busy Bee?"

"No, ma'am," said Tommy, "But I know he doth it."

* * * *

Neighbour's Little Girl—When did you get back, Mrs. Smith? Did you have a good time?

Neighbour—Why, I haven't been away, my dear.

Neighbour's Little Girl—Haven't you really? Well, I heard mother saying you and Mr. Smith had been at Loggerheads for a week.

* * * *

A Belfastman went into a local gramophone shop the other day and asked: "Have you a record of so-and-so at 4s. 6d?"

"Yes, replied the efficient young woman assistant It's 6s."

As Charles Lamb observed, "Negation itself hath a positive, more or less!"—The Irish Weekly.

* * * *

Overcome with curiosity, a fellow passenger asked the victim: "I say, old man, what's wrong with your nose?"

"Nothing at all," replied the man. "It's simply blushing with pride because, it doesn't stick itself into other people's affairs.

For Sure and Safe
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Realtor: "Now here's a beautiful home overlooking the lake."

Buyer: "Where's the lake?"

Realtor: "That's what is overlooked."

* * * *

Note received by teacher, explaining absence of child: "Dear Teacher, Beatrice is suffering from measles as required by law and cannot come to school."

* * * *

"Your dress is lovely. It must have cost you a good deal."

"Yes; it cost me three fits of hysteria before my husband would pay for it."

* * * *

Telephone Subscriber: "I have been dialing 'Operator' for four minutes. Suppose my house had been on fire?"

Operator: "Is it?"

Subscriber: "No."

Operator: "Then what are you bothering about?"

* * * *

Foreman: "Wot's up, Bill, 'urt yerself?"

Bill: "No; gotta nail in me boot."

Foreman: "Why dontcher take it out, then?"

Bill: "Wot! In me dinner hour?"

* * * *

A famous wit once excused himself from walking with an elderly lady on account of the bad weather. A little later, however, she met him walking alone. "So," she said, "it cleared up pretty quickly for you, it seems!" "Just a little," he quickly replied, "just enough for one, but not quite enough for two!"

* * * *

After the usual court formalities the magistrate surveyed the man in the dock.

"How old are you?" he asked.

The man in the dock shook his head.

"Dunno, yer 'onor."

"When were you born?" asked the magistrate, patiently.

The prisoner raised his eyebrows, inquiringly.

"Strewth, guv'nor!" he exclaimed. "What's the good ow that? Yer ain't thinkin' of givin' me a birthday present, are yer?"

* * * *

First Youth: "I can get any girl to smile at me I please."

Second Youth: "But you can't please any girl."

* * * *

Pet-Shop Dealer—What makes you think that dachshunds are becoming fashionable madam?

Lady—Because they are always saying over the radio: "Get, a long, little doggie."

* * * *

How some people look upon liberty is well exemplified by the story of a man complaining of the lack of liberty.

"But you have liberty to live and do as you like," he was told.

"Oh, yes!" he replied, "but I want the liberty to make others do as I like."

* * * *

With a screech of brakes the New York to Chicago train came to a sudden stop. Passengers, hurled from their seats in the third car, were scrambling about excitedly when a conductor rushed in.

"Everything's all right," he shouted. "Somebody pulled the emergency cord and the brakes took hold too quickly. The last car has left the rails. No one's hurt," he assured them, "but we'll be delayed about three hours."

"Good lord," exclaimed a young man, "three hours, and I'm to be married this evening in Chicago." The conductor swung about and regarded the young man angrily. "Say," he demanded, "are you the bird who pulled that cord?"

"Yes, we spent our holiday motoring on the Continent. It was glorious."

"Motoring abroad, eh? You must have passed some glorious scenery."

"Oh, we must have done. Why, we averaged 400 miles a day!"

* * * *

Johnny—"Mom, won't you give me that candy now?"

Mom—"Didn't I tell you I wouldn't give you any unless you kept still?"

Johnny—"Yes, but——"

Mom—"Well, the longer you keep still, the sooner you'll get it."

* * * *

A forwarding agency in Tokyo advertises: "Hand your luggage to us. We will send it in all directions," while a shop-sign in Seoul, Korea, reads: "J. K. Blank, Bread Baker. The best loafer in Town."

* * * *

Teacher—Name a great inventor and his chief inventions.

Pupil—Thomas A. Edison. He invented electricity. And then he invented the phonograph and the radio, so people would stay up all night and use his electric light bulbs.

* * * *

A married man buttonholed another and told him a terrible scandal.

"Don't let this go any farther, George," he said.

"No, certainly not!" said the other. "But how did you happen to hear it?"

"Oh, from the wife, of course!" was the answer. "She's just like all women—can't keep a secret!"

* * * *

Two ladies whose knowledge of the game is none too well grounded were discussing the difference between auction and contract bridge.

Said the first: "Just what is the difference between auction and contract bridge?"

Said the second: "Oh, in auction you say, pass, and in contract you say, by."

* * * *

"Children," said the schoolmistress to her class of young hopefuls, "I want you all to write an essay on 'The funniest thing I ever saw.'"

The class commenced, but one small boy managed to finish before the others.

"Let me see your effort first," said the teacher.

The boy produced a paper, on which was written:

"The funniest thing I ever saw was too funny for words."—Answers.

* * * *

Jim—Did I borrow 5 dollars from you one day last week?

Steve—I'll have to consult my memorandum book. Yes, here it is: Charity, 5 dollars."

* * * *

Old Lady—Your steaks are pretty dear.

Butcher—Yes, madam, I know, steaks are pretty high to-day.

Old Lady—Well, then, give me one of yesterday's.

* * * *

It was a fairly busy time in the outfitting department when a little boy entered and, approaching the counter, asked the clerk for "a soft man's collar."

The clerk smiled and the customers laughed.

Pointing to his own collar, which happened to be a soft one, the clerk said: "You mean one like this, sonny?"

"No," replied the boy. "I want a clean one."

"Have you an office-boy called Wagge? I am his Aunt."
"Sorry, madam, you are too late. He has the afternoon off to attend your funeral."

A business man who had been prevailed upon to accompany a friend on a bear hunt had concealed his nervousness manfully, although his first night in camp in the mountain fastnessses was a sleepless one.

Starting forth in the morning, the two had walked but a short distance when they came upon fresh tracks which the enthusiastic sportsman recognised as those of a large bear.

"Tell you what we'd better do," said the business man, brightly, "You go ahead and see where he went, and I'll go back and see where he came from!"

* * * *

Criminal (who had got a life sentence)—Oh, judge, I shall never live to do it."

Kindly Judge—Never mind, my man, do as much of it as you can."

* * * *

Beginner: "What do you consider the most difficult thing for a beginner to learn in golf?"

Plus Man: "Not to talk about the blooming game."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Mechanical Marvel: The number of different hands possible in the game of poker is 2,598,960. This explains the maker's generous offer to refund the cost of the card-dealing machine, for ordinarily a poker-dealer would last a life-time, while a device dealing the bridge hand of 13 cards should last forever. However, in the present case, since the machine deals out a hand every second, the time is shortened to 30 days, one hour and 56 minutes.

Witness' Testimony: The witness was an elevator operator and caught glimpses through the open door to the room on the floor on which the crime was committed, as she passed up and down.

Riddles: 1. Tobacco. 2. A spelling bee. 3. A carpet.

Charade: The first two missing words, "temper" and "ate" are combined to spell the third missing word, "temperate."

Face on Map: A tracing of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of request accompanied by an addressed, stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

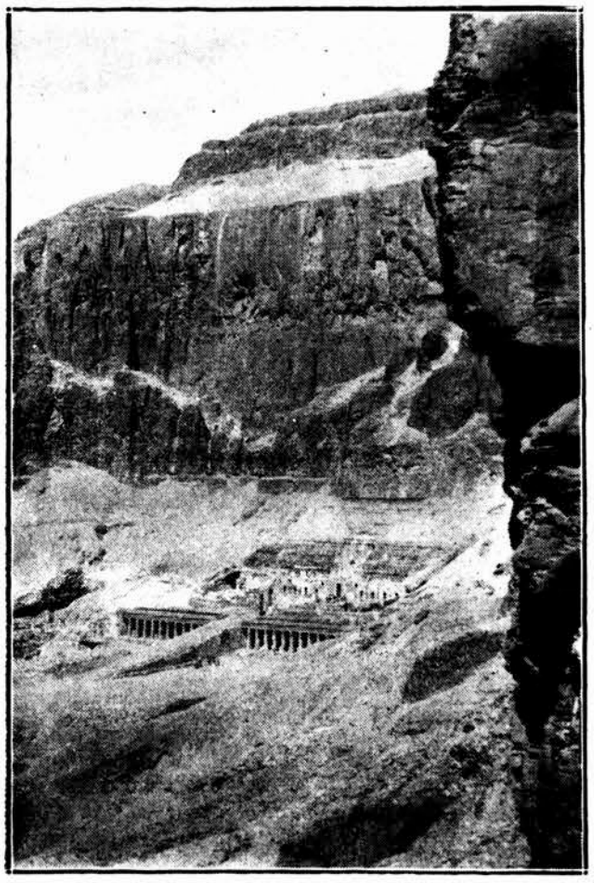
Winning Nine: At the end of the eighth inning the game was a tie, neither team having scored a run. The home team, Hooptown Hustlers, won the game. If the home team had had the two runs, then the visiting team, the Vanceville Veterans, would have had to make only three runs and the game would have been over.

For a tracing of the two baseballs and bat drawn in one continuous line without any retracing, send a stamped, addressed envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

"PAPANASINI"

Encircled by loftly hills on all sides this charming spot, known for its holy waters is situated at a distance of 3 miles from the famous South Indian Temple, Tirupathi.

The calm and quiet of this beauty spot inspires the visitor and it also soothes the ruffled soul. The pilgrims going to Tirupathi never fail to visit this holy place to get their sins washed away by the falling waters.



TOMBS OLDER THAN TUTANKHAMEN'S

Two tombs 3-500 years old have been found near Luxor by Mr. Herbert Winlock and excavators of the Metropolitan Museum of New York expedition. These tombs, unlike the others near the site, have not been tampered with. The discovery of these two untouched tombs in the region of Der el Bahari must arouse anticipation in the minds of all students of Egyptology. The tombs are probably those of high court officials who lived a century before Tutankhamen.

Mr. Fan Wang, the Governor-General of the Special Administrative region of North China visited Nanking recently in connection with the frequent frontier incidents on the border land between Mongolia and the Soviet.

Tokyo. Admiral Kantaro Lunzuki, Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor, was injured on February 26th, last during the Army Revolt. He is seen proceeding to the Palace on April 6, after recovery from illness.

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Sunday, May 24, 1936

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